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Japan

Clinton Makes Congratulatory Call to Hosokawa

OW3101083694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—U.S. President Bill Clinton congratulated Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Monday [31 January] on his victory in getting political reform bills onto the statute books, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said. In a 15-minute telephone conversation with Hosokawa, Clinton said the premier pushed through his reform legislation with courage and determination, the top government spokesman told a news conference.

The government's political reform package cleared the Diet on Saturday after Hosokawa and Yohei Kono, president of the main opposition Liberal Democratic Party, reached a compromise on revising it in the regular Diet session, which opened Monday.

The reform package is intended to root out graft in Japanese politics through a new system for House of Representatives elections and stricter controls on campaign funds.

Clinton also told Hosokawa that they should both do their utmost to make a success of their summit in Washington on February 11, Takemura said.

The U.S. President reportedly voiced hope that Japan make efforts for progress in the bilateral framework trade talks and for additional pump-priming measures. The premier, who has twice met Clinton, replied he wants to demonstrate his leadership in tackling the issues, Takemura said.

Russian Aide Burbulis Meets With Hosokawa

OW3101114094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata said Monday [31 January] he plans to visit Russia if results of working-level talks between Japan and Russia scheduled in February are satisfactory, Foreign Ministry officials said. In a meeting with Gennadiy Burbulis, a close aide to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Hata said he plans to visit Russia but did not specify the timing, the officials said.

Burbulis said Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev hopes to hold talks regularly with his Japanese counterpart and that Russia welcomes a trip by Hata, according to the officials.

Hata told Burbulis he hopes frank discussions will be held during the bilateral working-level talks February 21 and 22 in Moscow on the two countries' territorial dispute and that he wants to visit Russia based on the outcome of the meeting, they said. The officials said a specific schedule will be worked out after studying the results of the February talks.

Burbulis, a lower house member of Russia's new Parliament and president of the Moscow-based Russian Political Strategy Research Center, is in Japan to attend a forum on security attended by experts from Japan, Russia and the United States.

In a 20-minute meeting, Hata told Burbulis reform must be achieved in Russia and that instability of the Russian Parliament should not be an excuse to delay the process of democratization and other reforms.

Burbulis voiced optimism toward Russian reform, saying he is not worried about the difficulties the new Russian Government faces and that he is certain the government will achieve reform, the officials said. Yeltsin will not allow the halt of the reforms, he was quoted as saying.

Earlier in the day, Burbulis met Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and congratulated him on the passage last weekend of political reform bills, the officials said.

Burbulis told Hosokawa in a 30-minute meeting that reforms in Russia are "irreversible" and that Yeltsin is making efforts to overcome the difficulties, they said.

Burbulis also said the enactment of a new Constitution has established a basis for Russia's political stability and that he hopes the Constitution will open new possibilities in solving problems between Japan and Russia, the officials said.

Saito Denies Allegations on Nuclear Stance

OW3101102494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—Japan on Monday [31 January] denied allegations by a British newspaper report that it may abandon its nonnuclear stance and choose to possess nuclear weapons. Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito told a press conference that Japan maintains its three-point nonnuclear principle of not possessing, producing or allowing nuclear weapons into Japan so that developing nuclear weapons is "impossible."

Saito said the ministry is investigating whether the British Ministry of Defense has compiled a report on the possibility of Japan's development of nuclear weapons, as was reported by the SUNDAY TIMES. The SUNDAY TIMES said the Ministry of Defense has warned Prime Minister John Major that North Korea's nuclear program may force Japan to abandon its nonnuclear stance.

The paper said Japan has acquired all the parts needed to make a nuclear weapon and may have built a bomb which requires only plutonium to be completed and that the risks were detailed in a paper to the Joint Intelligence Committee, the government's main security adviser to the cabinet.

Saito said the option to possess nuclear weapons would only contribute to the instability of the international environment surrounding Japan and that it runs counter to Japan's peace and prosperity. "So it is totally impossible that Japan will change the three-point nonnuclear principle," he said.

He added that Japan is a member of the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and that it also supports the indefinite extension of the treaty when it is reviewed in 1995.

If such a British Government report exists, Japan will have to once again make clear that it is impossible that Japan will opt to possess nuclear weapons and seek understanding from Britain and the international community, he said.

Aftermath of Political Reform Accord Reported

Hosokawa Statement on Accord

OW2801190194 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1551 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Statement by Prime Minister Hosokawa on an agreement on political reform bills with Liberal Democratic Party President Kono at a joint news conference at the Diet building in Tokyo—live]

[Text] The pen is not mine, but as for the contents of the document, I have made considerable concessions to the LDP-proposed compromise plan. Today, as Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] President Kono said a moment ago, he and I intermittently held meetings which lasted over six hours with some intervals wherein we had time to study each other's proposal. As far as the details of our agreement are concerned, these are specified in the documents which are being handed out to you. As President Kono mentioned, we were summoned by House of Representatives Speaker Doi before 1900 this evening—yesterday. Speaker Doi presented her proposal to us. With her proposal as the basis, President Kono and I started the meetings. I believe that Speaker Doi's proposal served as a catalyst or a remarkable start for producing such fruitful results. Although the speaker's proposal was not reflected satisfactorily in the agreement, we, with the speaker's proposal in mind, have agreed on each point specified in the documents handed out to you.

In conducting the meetings, President Kono and I discussed the political situation facing Japan. We have shared the common understanding that unless the political reform issue—which has been discussed for over six years and which the people expected to be solved—is brought to an end, it would be impossible to solve economic issues and regain the people's trust of politics, thus further undermining the international community's confidence in Japan. Given such a situation, we have shared a mutual understanding that it is necessary to take a broad view of the political reform issue to settle it. Based on such an understanding, we have had frank talks. As a result, overcoming our own difficulties, I, as the representative of the ruling parties, and President Kono, as the representative of his party—as I have just said, we have reached the agreement from a standpoint of securing the national interest.

Since tomorrow is the final day of the current Diet session, I cannot make any comments now on specifically how plenary sessions will be conducted or the joint committee of both houses will be held, as that will be up to the Diet itself. However, I cannot find the words to describe how happy I feel that the political reform bills have come to be settled in this way. Regarding issues which are pending at a time like this, such as economic problems and the Japan-U.S. framework trade talks, I would like to have Mr. Kono spend some time with me as soon as early next week to hold frank discussions. This is how I feel right now. I will respond to other issues in the question-and-answer session.

Kono Statement on Reform Accord

OW2801192094 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1558 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Statement by Liberal Democratic Party President Kono on an agreement on political reform bills with Prime Minister Hosokawa at a joint news conference at the Diet building in Tokyo—live]

[Text] As Mr. Prime Minister has just stated, the precondition for reaching this agreement lies in the understanding shared by both of us that there are numerous issues, both international and domestic, that have to be settled by politicians and that politicians have to take up their responsibility to settle them.

In particular, I understand that it is necessary to work out measures as soon as possible to deal with the recent economic situation. Moreover, while no decision has been made on the specific details concerning political reform, this term—political reform—seems to have been mentioned all around, and my concern is that such a situation may lead to misunderstanding in the international community.

And when we turn our eyes to the domestic situation, we note that it has been voiced all around that political reform has to be carried out, and I think many people share serious apprehensions about the recent situation because no decision has been made on the details of the political reform.

Anyway, while the people have persisted in demanding political reform, we have reached an accord—shall I say the final accord at this point—with Mr. Prime Minister on this issue. In reaching this accord, what I have called to my mind is the faces of many of our predecessors who have persistently tackled this issue and who have made efforts for this concern. As far as our party is concerned, there are many senior comrades, such as Mr. Masagoshi Ito. And while feeling gratitude for the efforts made by these predecessors, I have come to make this final resolution.

And I would like to conclude my report by expressing my gratitude to those comrades who have cooperated with me and given me their support in making this final decision. Now, I would like to invite you to ask your questions.

Hosokawa-Kono News Conference

OW2901043094 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1602 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Joint news conference by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Liberal Democratic Party President Yohei Kono with unidentified correspondents at the Diet building—live]

[Text] [Correspondent] [first sentence indistinct] Prime Minister Hosokawa, can you tell us how the coalition parties—particularly, the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ]—will respond to this agreement? [sentence indistinct] Party President Kono, how do you think the group of political reform moderates within your party will react to it? Do you think you can persuade them to accept it?

[Hosokawa] I will answer first. I think there are strong voices calling on people, not only in the SDPJ but in all other groups, to restrain their own views and accommodate other views as much as possible. I am fully aware of that. Meanwhile, Mr. Murayama, chairman of the SDPJ, has kept me well informed of the views of the people in his party. I had to ask him to entrust me with the power to make a final decision, and he said that was unacceptable. However, he eventually agreed to give me the power to make a final decision to resolve the issues—on my own judgment.

For me it was a very difficult decision to make. Nevertheless, corporate donations to political funds will be abolished after five years. At least the system will be better than the current one in that it will be more transparent. The agreement clearly states that the donations will abolished in five years. As such, it represents progress compared to the existing system. I agree with you that it has gone backward, somewhat, from the original draft bills, but I would like everyone's understanding on that point.

[Kono] All the Diet members of my party share the need to implement political reform. But as far as the question of how it should be done, there have been various views, and consequently there have been many discussions. But with the current special session of the Diet coming to an end, there were also feelings that we must conclude the matter somehow so that we can go on to tackle so many other pending important matters. Though I was also fully aware, on the other hand, of the views of those who think we should be more cautious about political reform. I came to this meeting, which began yesterday evening, bearing all this in mind.

To answer your question, I must say I think the prime minister underwent much torment—or hardships—in making his decision.

I once again pointed out to him the points my party has so long insisted on, and asked him to understand them. After all, agreement would have been impossible unless both sides were willing to make some concessions. I know the views of my party's people because I have talked to so many of them. I am confident the people in my party will accept the agreement.

[Correspondent] Mr. Kono, the meeting of the top leaders was held under the mediation of House of Representatives Speaker Doi. What conditions were presented to you in agreeing the meeting? [sentence indistinct]

[Kono] House of Representatives Speaker Doi told me she was worried about the state of the Diet—about whether the Diet, now coming to an end of its session, was meeting expectations of the people. The two of us were called in separately. Speaker Doi noted that the matter needed to be resolved, and presented several alternatives, proposing that we reach agreement along the lines of one of these proposals. It seems Prime Minister Hosokawa received some proposals from Speaker Doi as well. After we had received the speaker's suggestions we decided to meet and discuss them.

I think the prime minister should speak as he, too, met the speaker.

[Hosokawa] I don't know which of us was called in first, and I did not ask about it. But we were separately called into the speaker's office and given the proposals as I explained earlier. One was on the matter of when the bills should become effective, another was a suggestion to set up a negotiating body to deal with the contents of the bills. Her proposal was on these two points. It was valuable advice which came at a time when things were becoming very urgent. At the time I expressed the hope that, given the situation, she would impress on Mr. Kono the desirability of holding a meeting of top leaders. The meeting subsequently took place. At the meeting, much time was devoted to discussing the question of setting up a negotiating body, as proposed by the speaker.

But our discussions were unable to make headway on this, and it turned out that we could accept—or make good use of—only the proposal concerning the date the bills become effective. As far as the contents of the agreement were concerned, however, both sides were able to narrow their views in the course of discussions. I reported this to the speaker.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] ...please let me ask a question of both Mr. Prime Minister and Mr. President. [Words indistinct] ...could you describe how your latest decision will affect the future of the ties among coalition parties as well as coalition-opposition relations?

[Hosokawa] That is a difficult question. To be honest with you, I cannot make a prediction.

[Kono] I think that is a very good question. I cannot yet make a prediction on how effective the political reform bills will be. But as the prime minister said earlier, there are a mountain of difficult issues pending, such as the Japan-U.S. economic talks and the economic stimulus measures, which have a bearing on the lives of the people, and which are still waiting to be resolved. I think, when it comes to defending the quality of life of the people, it will be possible for the LDP to make proposals to the prime minister. We have long experience in running government and, as such, have the capability.

[Hosokawa] I spoke of it a little earlier, but when you realize the seriousness of the situation facing the nation now, it is necessary to call a truce in the political war and tackle the economic and other pending issues. As for your question about the future of the coalition government, I agree it is a good question. But, as I said earlier, it is very difficult to make a prediction at this stage.

[Correspondent] Mr. Kono, please let me reconfirm some points from my previous question. How does your agreement define the date the bills take effect?

[Kono] That is on the paper.

[Correspondent] Do you mean the bills are frozen for the time being?

[Kono] Please refer to the last two lines of the preface.

[Correspondent] I suppose revision of the bills will be discussed during the next ordinary Diet session. How soon, then, before the Diet is ready for that session?

[Kono] That is on the paper. Please read what the paper says. The paper says the revision of the bills should be discussed before deliberations on the fiscal 1994 budget. Please read it carefully.

[Correspondent] My question is for Mr. Prime Minister. Compared to the bills provided by the government, the final agreement is very different from the original plan. I thought the government worked out the original proposal to pursue its ideals and philosophy. Did you forget about your ideals and philosophy when you accepted the drastic revision?

[Hosokawa] There may be criticism of my decision. However, as I repeatedly noted earlier, the enactment of political reform bills has been the biggest pending issue of the last six years. Taking into account how the issue affects our economic and foreign policies, I had to change the basic framework of politics taking into account wide-ranging viewpoints. I made my final decision from such viewpoints.

Hosokawa Survives Reform Battle

OW2801232894 Tokyo KYODO in English 2309 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa barely managed to hang onto power early Saturday [29 January] by signing an eleventh-hour compromise pact with opposition leader Yohei Kono to ensure passage through the Diet of his political reform program.

"We agreed to resolve this issue in this manner in consideration of the state and the people," Hosokawa said at a joint news conference with Kono, president of the main opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

"I am filled with deep emotion," Hosokawa said about the way legislation had been concluded, after signing a 10-point agreement on the final shape of the four-bill package.

Kono, who signed the accord after Hosokawa, said they confirmed that the two are responsible for tackling international and domestic challenges now that the conclusion of the debate on long-delayed political reform is assured.

"We could not have reached the agreement without the spirit of concession," he said. "I am happy that we reached the accord."

Hosokawa and Kono negotiated for nearly six hours with only brief breaks from Friday night to early Saturday, the final day of the current extraordinary Diet session.

Hosokawa had staked his political future on enactment by Saturday of necessary measures to revamp Japan's corrupt political system through electoral changes and tighter curbs on campaign funding.

The agreement calls for replacing the present 511 multiseat constituencies for the House of Representatives with a mix of 300 single-seat constituencies and 200 proportional representation seats.

The accord also provides one fund-raising group for each politician to receive donations from businesses and organizations.

The government's political reform bills will win parliamentary clearance on Saturday, but will be revised in the next regular Diet session, according to the compromise deal.

Hosokawa, who heads the seven-party coalition government, revealed he will hold another round of talks with Kono early next week to discuss the languishing Japanese economy and the Japan-U.S. framework trade negotiations and other issues of national concern.

Hosokawa noted that he had to make some painful decisions against the largest force in the coalition, the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ], in his talks with Kono.

While acknowledging that the revision amounts to a retreat from the government's original package, the premier noted the amended legislation would make the flow of corporate and organizational donations to individual politicians "more transparent, at least than under the current law."

The SDPJ had demanded that individual legislators be prohibited from receiving such money, which is seen as a root cause of rampant graft in Japanese politics.

Asked if the joint appearance before the press with his political archrival Kono will affect the framework of the ruling coalition, Hosokawa said, "honestly, I cannot make any prediction."

Kono said a number of national challenges, including the bilateral trade talks with the United States and the sluggish economy, are critical to the quality of life in Japan, and he expressed the LDP's readiness to supply the coalition government with its expertise and manpower.

The LDP held the reins of government for 38 years until last August, when Hosokawa's coalition knocked the party from power.

Hosokawa said he and Kono concurred that there are numerous issues that cannot be resolved without making a "political truce" between the two factions.

LDP, SDPJ Approve Compromise

OW2901060594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—The main opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ] on Saturday [29 January] endorsed a compromise over political reform reached between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and LDP President Yohei Kono, officials of the parties said.

The LDP reached the accord at a meeting of the highest decision-making body of the Executive Council and the SDPJ, the largest force in the seven-party ruling coalition, at a meeting of members of both houses of the Diet.

Hosokawa and Kono reached a basic accord Friday night in eleventh-hour talks to break the impasse over the government-proposed political reform bills on which Hosokawa had staked his political career.

Diet Committee Finalizes Bills

OW2901070994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—The joint committee of both houses of the Diet approved Saturday [29 January] the compromise over political reform reached between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and main opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leader Yohei Kono. The joint Diet panel resumed deliberations on the final day of the current extraordinary Diet session.

It agreed that the government's original bills be put to a floor vote once again, but did not set a date for the implementation of the legislation at plenary sessions of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors in line with the agreement between Hosokawa and Kono.

The electoral and political reform bills will be revised at the start of the next regular Diet session, which convenes Monday, incorporating amendment demands from the LDP, according to the agreement.

Hosokawa and Kono signed a 10-point agreement on the final shape of the four-bill package at a news conference after last-gasp negotiations over the package from Friday night to early Saturday.

Hosokawa had staked his political future on enactment by Saturday of necessary measures to revamp Japan's political system through electoral changes and tighter curbs on campaign funding. The agreement calls for replacing the present 511 multiseat constituencies for the lower house with a mix of 300 single-seat constituencies and 200 proportional representation seats.

The accord also provides one fund-raising group for each politician to receive donations from businesses and organizations.

"We agreed to resolve this issue in this manner in consideration of the state and the people," Hosokawa said at the joint news conference with Kono.

"I am filled with deep emotion," Hosokawa said about the way legislation had been concluded.

Kono, who signed the accord after Hosokawa, said they confirmed that the two are responsible for tackling international and domestic challenges now that the conclusion of the debate on long-delayed political reform is assured.

"We could not have reached the agreement without the spirit of concession," he said. "I am happy that we reached the accord."

Hosokawa noted that he had to make some painful decisions against the largest force in the coalition, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), in his talks with Kono.

While acknowledging that the revision amounts to a retreat from the government's original package, the premier noted the amended legislation would make the flow of corporate and organizational donations to individual politicians "more transparent, at least than under the current law."

The SDP had demanded that individual legislators be prohibited from receiving such money, which is seen as a root cause of rampant graft in Japanese politics.

Asked if the joint appearance before the press with his political archrival Kono will affect the framework of the ruling coalition, Hosokawa said, "Honestly, I cannot make any prediction."

Kono said a number of national challenges, including the bilateral trade talks with the United States and the sluggish economy, are critical to the quality of life in Japan, and he expressed the LDP's readiness to supply the coalition government with its expertise and manpower.

The LDP held the reins of government for 38 years until last August, when Hosokawa's coalition knocked the party from power.

Hosokawa said he and Kono concurred that there are numerous issues that cannot be resolved without making a "political truce" between the two factions.

Lower House Passes Legislation

OW2901082194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—The House of Representatives on Saturday [29 January] approved the ruling coalition's political reform package whose key phases are set to be revised at the regular Diet session slated to convene on Monday. The two-tier arrangement on parliamentary proceedings was hammered out at an eleventh-hour, horse-trading session between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Liberal Democratic Party President Yohei Kono from Friday night to early Saturday.

The powerful lower chamber of Japan's two-chamber Diet gave its blessing to the legislation by a stand-up vote.

The seven parties of the ruling coalition and the main opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) endorsed the compromise. The opposition Japanese Communist Party voted against the package.

The legislation is almost certain to clear a subsequent House of Councillors session later in the day, the final day of the current extraordinary Diet session.

A date for implementation of the legislation was deleted from the government's original bills in line with the agreement between Hosokawa and Kono. The timing of the enforcement of the new law will be finalized through debate at the onset of the regular Diet session.

Earlier in the day, the joint committee of both houses of the Diet approved the compromise over political reform reached between Hosokawa and Kono.

The 20-legislator joint committee was set up after the upper house voted down the package on January 21, forcing the ruling coalition to mount desperate efforts to salvage the bills. The reform package passed the lower house on November 18.

After talks at the panel deadlocked, the stalemate was finally broken in top-level negotiations between Hosokawa and Kono.

Diet Enacts Reform Bills

OW2901091594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—The Diet enacted the government-proposed political reform bills Saturday [29 January] whose key elements are set to be revised at the regular Diet session slated to convene on Monday in line with a compromise reached between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) President Yohei Kono.

The enactment came on the last day of the current extraordinary Diet session, the deadline set by Hosokawa, who had staked his political fortunes on passage of the package.

The House of Councillors approved the package in a plenary session after the House of Representatives passed it. Each chamber gave its blessing to the measures by a stand-up vote. [passage omitted]

Hosokawa Holds News Conference

OW2901125694 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0926 GMT 29 Jan 94

[News conference by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa at the prime minister's official residence—live]

[Text] [Unidentified dean of press corps] We are now beginning a news conference with Prime Minister Hosokawa. The extraordinary Diet session ends today and a package of political reform bills has been enacted in the Diet. Ruling and opposition parties have agreed to amend the enacted bills at the next ordinary Diet session. I think there will be various questions about the settlement of the political reform bills, but as dean of the press corps, I would like to ask what the Hosokawa cabinet will do from now on. The Hosokawa cabinet has continued to delay mapping out a new package of stimulus measures and compiling a budget for fiscal 1994. Mr. Prime Minister, how are you going to deal with these policy tasks? In particular, income tax reduction has become a focal point. Mr. Prime Minister, how much do you plan to cut income tax? How are you going to make up for a fiscal shortfall incurred from cuts in the income tax? I hope you will answer my questions specifically.

[Hosokawa] Among other things, I would like to mention the political reform bills. The bills were passed a while ago in the House of Councillors but it cannot be said that they have been enacted completely. First, I would like to say that the government has hurdled a big obstacle, which is the passage of the political reform bills. Now, I feel relieved. The passage of the political reform bills in the Diet has been the most important policy task for my cabinet. Looking ahead, there are many mountains I will have to scale, and I believe I will scale these mountains one by one. I feel anew that my cabinet is saddled with a lot of difficult policy tasks. It is really good that both the ruling and opposition parties have managed to pass the bills in the Diet in response to the people's hopes, and I would like to express my gratitude anew to the people for their support. This is what I am now feeling.

I was asked about stimulus measures. Now that the bills have been passed in the Diet, it goes without saying that the immediate task for me is to map out a package of stimulus measures. Currently, relevant offices, with the Economic Planning Agency at the center, are preparing economic measures. However, I am hoping to complete them by the end of next week, if possible. We are still not ready to disclose their scale or contents. But we want to have a pump-priming package that can generate the immediate effect of spurring Japan's economy. There was a question about income tax reduction. At 1730 today, the Economic Reform Council held a meeting and I have asked the council to discuss ways to cut the income tax. There was a question about compilation of the budget for the fiscal 1994. As for the third supplementary budget, I would like to submit it to the Diet after completing the economic measures, or after coming back from the United States. We will submit it as soon as we can. Also, as for the fiscal 1994 budget, we will tentatively announce it by 10 February if possible—although we are still not at a stage to announce something definite—and approve the government's proposal after I return from the United States.

[Unidentified reporter] Now that the bills have been passed in the Diet, political parties are expected to quickly move toward realignment. Mr. Prime Minister, do you have any blueprint for forming a ruling coalition party?

[Hosokawa] I do not know how the political parties will be realigned in the future. It seems to me that the realignment of political parties will not take concrete shape so soon.

[Dean of press corps] Prime Minister. You are scheduled to visit the United States on 11 February to hold Japan-U.S. summit talks. You are going to hold the talks while you are faced with many tasks, including the Japan-U.S. comprehensive trade talks. Can you explain your fundamental stance regarding the upcoming meeting with President Clinton?

[Hosokawa] This is going to be our third meeting. I think it will be a venue for confirming what we have been doing through our series of meetings. We are having the final discussions on both macro and micro issues. These are very difficult issues. We are doing our best to produce an outcome satisfactory to both sides before the Japan-U.S. summit talks. As for the macroissues, the United States is insisting, more than anything else, on the need for Japan to introduce measures designed to reduce our trade surplus—including economic stimulus measures, increase of domestic demand, and the tax system issue. The United States is strongly demanding we take daring measures as much as possible. Well, I should rather say this is the largest concern of the United States. We are planning to do our best to come up with a package before the summit talks. As for the microissues—such as government procurement, insurance services, and autos—the opinions of Japan and the United States are divided over fundamental issues, including the two-way dialogue system [sohoko seido], target figures, and the extent of the government's influence on private companies. However, I am of the opinion that we have to clearly insist on our stance. We are now having the final discussions on these issues. I have instructed the government officials to somehow find a point of compromise and thereby conclude the comprehensive trade talks.

[Dean of press corps] Will the issue of tax reduction be included in the economic measures which will be announced next week?

[Hosokawa] Well, I still do not know about that. As I have said earlier, we are still not at a stage to clearly explain their scale or contents. We will complete drawing up the measures as soon as we can.

[Unidentified reporter] I think the people are worried about the new electoral system. Can you explain how much public opinion will be reflected under this system?

[Hosokawa] We had long discussions at the Diet as well on the issue of reflecting the people's will. This issue was talked about at council meetings too. As we all know, a compromise was reached between the ruling parties and the Liberal Democratic Party, which is the largest opposition party. I do not think this combination of the single-seat and proportional representation systems will only help political parties merge into a fewer number of groups. My fundamental understanding is that this system was formed after giving thorough consideration to the people's will.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister. At the joint news conference held last night, you said you will hold a summit meeting again with the LDP president to discuss issues regarding the economic situation and the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks. I am wondering if such talks will lead to the LDP's support of the government from outside the cabinet in the future in a broad sense. This is my first question. The next question is about the pending issue concerning a merger of your party, Japan New Party [JNP] and Sakigake—which would mean the establishment of a new-New Party. How is this issue progressing? I would like to ask you these two questions.

[Hosokawa] I said to LDP President Kono I would like to frankly discuss the issues concerning the economy or Japan-U.S. relations—there may be other issues—with him as early as the beginning of next week. I think it is very important to occasionally hold such meetings, particularly with President Kono of the LDP, which is the largest party in the Diet. I do want to have such meetings when opportunities arise, and I hope we can cooperate with each other as much as possible over what we can do. But I do not think—I think your question is about the possibility of forming a powerful coalition that includes the LDP—such cooperative moves will lead to forming such a coalition. As for the issue of JNP's merger with Sakigake, I think it is necessary to see how the political situation and moves toward regrouping political parties develop after the political reform bills are passed. Forming a collaborative group in the Diet, the JNP and Sakigake are actually already cooperating with each other, and at present there is no big obstacle to the two parties' activities. I would like to study this issue while seeing how moves toward the realignment of political circles develop.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister. With the passage of the political reform bills, government subsidies will be provided for political parties. However, originally, the ruling coalition's proposal was that the government subsidy system should be introduced on the assumption that donations by corporations and organizations to individual politicians would be banned. But I think the people must be considering the agreement on that point as running counter to the original proposal. What do you think?

[Hosokawa] This question was also raised at the news conference yesterday. I am fully aware of the fact that there are doubts about that point. However, the LDP asserted that as a matter of fact, it is impossible for the party to accept the government's original proposal in a single stroke. With the LDP's position in mind, therefore, I have reached a compromise on abolishing donations by corporations and organizations after five years, as an interim measure. However, I believe the agreement proposes various measures: namely, politicians will be required to report their acceptance of donations if a donation exceeds 50,000 yen—currently the amount of donations subject to reporting is over 1 million yen—and the penal regulations will be beefed up. In this way, I think drastic measures will be taken to make political donations more transparent, and to strengthen penal regulations. I believe the people will certainly understand that point.

Regular Diet Session Opens on 31 Jan

OW3101015194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0147 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—The 129th regular Diet session opened Monday [31 January] as Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa prepared to draw up an economic expansion program following a narrow weekend victory over political reform legislation. The House of Councillors started a full session at 10 AM, kicking off the Japanese parliament's 150-day term that ends June 29. The House of Representatives begins its full session at 2 PM.

The regular Diet session will immediately go into recess, probably until February 8, to allow the coalition government to map out a third supplementary budget for fiscal 1993 and the fiscal 1994 budget.

Hosokawa, fresh from a tough but successful battle over political reform bills, will find his hands full with a long list of tasks, including a summit meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton in Washington on February 11 and a new economic stimulus package worth about 15 trillion yen, official sources said.

The pump-primer package will contain an income tax reduction of some 6 trillion yen, which will become part of the fiscal 1994 budget program starting April 1, the sources said.

Hosokawa's policy address to both houses of the Diet will be delayed at least until late February, making it increasingly difficult for the Hosokawa cabinet to win parliamentary passage of the fiscal 1994 budget before the end of the current fiscal year March 31, the sources said. Under that pessimistic scenario, the sources said, Hosokawa has to fashion a provisional budget program to keep the government running, in addition to the current fiscal year's third supplementary budget to help lift the economy out of its worst postwar recession.

At about the same time, his coalition government has to work with the primary opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to modify the political reform legislation which barely passed the Diet on Saturday, the final day of the extraordinary session, coalition lawmakers acknowledged.

The controversial legislation calls for replacing the 511 multiseat constituencies for the powerful lower house with a combination of 300 single-seat electoral districts and 200 proportional representation seats. It also provides a single fund-raising organization for each politician to solicit donations from businesses and other groups.

Backed by veteran back room strategist Ichiro Ozawa, Hosokawa managed to broker the political reform deal with LDP President Yohei Kono in what critics called a "dango" or big-rigging fashion.

The Finance Ministry, under pressure at home and abroad to take more effective economic stimulus measures, will unveil its fiscal 1994 budget program and the government will formally decide on its fiscal 1994 budget around February 15 after some modifications, officials said.

Additionally, the officials said, the Hosokawa government will submit to the Diet the current fiscal year's third supplementary budget program aimed at buoying the stagnant domestic economy.

Hosokawa's Special Adviser Tanaka Steps Down

OW3101031894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—Shusei Tanaka, a special adviser to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, leaves his post Monday [31 January] in line with a promise to step down following completion of the premier's top priority task of political reform, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said.

Tanaka earlier told Hosokawa that he would serve as special adviser until Diet debate on political reform ended, the top government spokesman told a news conference.

The government's political reform package, aimed at rooting out political graft, cleared the Diet on Saturday after Hosokawa and Yohei Kono, president of the main opposition Liberal Democratic Party, struck a deal on making modifications in the next regular Diet session.

Tanaka, the No. 2 man of Sakigake (Harbinger), a small component of Hosokawa's seven-party coalition, will concentrate on party affairs from now on, said Takemura, who heads Sakigake. He has pledged his continued support for Hosokawa, according to the chief cabinet secretary.

Takemura said Tanaka's resignation has nothing to do with his remarks last week suggesting Hosokawa would disband the cabinet and step down from power if his political reform bid ended in failure.

Tanaka, 53, has been elected to the House of Representatives three times from the No. 1 constituency of Nagano Prefecture.

Says Political Reform Job 'Done'

OW3101073694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—Shusei Tanaka stepped down Monday [31 January] as special adviser to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, saying his job of helping to enact political reform was done.

"I felt a great responsibility for having advocated a political reform government," Tanaka told reporters at the headquarters of Sakigake (Harbinger), a small component of Hosokawa's seven-party coalition government and a party to which he belongs. "I could not have quit if the political reform bills had not gone through," he said. "But I can step down with a stirring feeling because they were enacted."

Tanaka, 53, the No. 2 man of Sakigake, said his resignation is in line with an accord with Hosokawa that he would step down once Diet debate on political reform ends.

The government's political reform package cleared the Diet on Saturday after Hosokawa and Yohei Kono, president of the opposition Liberal Democratic Party, reached a compromise on its amendments in the next regular Diet session.

Hosokawa had staked his political fate on enactment by the Saturday close of the extraordinary Diet session. The measures are designed to clean up Japan's money driven political system and clamp curbs on political donations.

Saying it is now time to fulfill his duty as a Sakigake member to meet public expectations for the party, Tanaka expressed hope he can continue supporting Hosokawa from outside the government.

No one will take up the post of special adviser to the premier after Tanaka quits, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura told a Monday morning news conference.

The Hosokawa administration's next main task should be administrative reform, Tanaka said, noting it is politicians, not bureaucrats, who should be responsible for the way policies are carried out. "I got the impression that the Diet has not played its role sufficiently in closely monitoring administrative authorities," he noted.

Tanaka has been elected to the House of Representatives three times from the No. 1 constituency of Nagano Prefecture.

Sources Discuss Government Budget Compilation

OW2901053494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—The government and ruling coalition will convene a meeting of a newly created consultative body Saturday evening [29 January] upon passage through the Diet of four political reform bills to draft a package of stimulative economic measures and a budget for fiscal 1994 which starts in April, government sources said.

The consultative body, chaired by Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, began discussions on the fiscal 1994 budget late last year. The debate was stalled earlier this month, however, due to political turmoil after the rejection of the reform bills by the House of Councillors January 21.

Friday's agreement on political reforms reached between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Yohei Kono, president of the main opposition Liberal Democratic Party, prompted the government and governing coalition to make haste in weaving together steps to rev up the flagging economy, the sources said.

The consultative body, made up of cabinet ministers in charge of economic affairs and representatives of the ruling coalition parties, is determined to set the timetable for drafting the national budget on Saturday, they said.

Saturday's discussion is expected to focus on when to raise the 3 percent consumption tax as a means of securing funds to implement major income and residential tax cuts, the sources said.

Indications are that the government will announce the pump-priming package by the end of next week and have the Ministry of Finance adopt its budget proposal around February 10 ahead of a summit meeting between Hosokawa and U.S. President Bill Clinton in Washington February 11.

The government intends to adopt its draft budget in mid-February, sources said.

'Top Businessmen' Request Income Tax Cuts

OW2901092394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—Top businessmen called on the coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa Saturday [29 January] to implement income tax cuts "as soon as possible" to prop up the faltering economy. The request followed the Diet's passage of four political reform bills earlier in the day as a result of a compromise accord reached between Hosokawa and Yohei Kono, president of the main opposition Liberal Democratic Party in a last-ditch meeting late Friday.

The attention of the business community now focuses on how speedily the Hosokawa administration will carry out economic stimulative measures. Business leaders by and large believe the foundation has been laid for stimulating the post-bubble, stagnant economy.

Hiroshi Saito, chairman of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, noted the economy is now in critical shape.

"I strongly hope the government will draft a budget (for fiscal 1994) and implement pump-priming measures at the earliest possible time, including a substantial cut in income taxes," said Saito, also chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., the world's largest steel producer. The view was shared by Kohei Abe, head of the Federation of Electric Power Companies, who said he also wants the government to grapple with trade issues with the United States in a positive way ahead of a February 11 summit between Hosokawa and U.S. President Bill Clinton in Washington.

Reiichi Yumikura, chairman of the Japan Chemical Fibers Association, said Hosokawa should take the leadership in reducing income taxes "retroactively and speedily."

Meanwhile, an executive of a major automaker expressed the view that Diet approval of the political reform program has made it possible for the coalition government of Prime Minister Hosokawa to bolster its power base.

"This in turn indicates Hosokawa may be able to exchange views frankly with Clinton on bilateral problems such as trade imbalances and the yen's ascent against the U.S. dollar," he said.

Japanese automakers, electronics companies and other export-oriented manufacturers have been badly hurt by the rapid appreciation of the yen in value which makes their products abroad more expensive.

'Officials': Pump-Priming To Include Tax Cuts

OW2901135194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—The coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa plans to work out next week a new round of 15-16 trillion yen pump-priming measures that will include income tax cuts, officials said Saturday [29 January].

The officials said the decision was made at a meeting of the Council on Economic Problems formed by the government and parties in the ruling coalition. "A decision (on the tax problem) will be made either Monday evening or Tuesday morning at the latest," Tsutomu Hata, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, told reporters.

Shortly after a compromise political reform program was passed by both houses of the Diet earlier Saturday, Hosokawa told a news conference that he has no plan at present to raise the consumption tax rate from the present 3 percent.

The officials said the council also decided to complete fiscal 1994 budget by February 15.

Manae Kubota, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, said it would be difficult to set any definite timing for a consumption tax hike in view of the current economic situation.

Government sources said the ruling coalition plans to carry out tax cuts totaling from 6 to 7 trillion yen, separate from a consumption tax increase. The sources said the proposed reduction, covering both income and local taxes, will be put into effect, retroactive to January 1, and deficit-covering national bonds would be issued to cover revenue shortfalls.

The sources said discussions at the economic council focused on how to raise funds for the tax cuts.

The Finance Ministry insists that the tax cuts be carried out in tandem with a hike in the consumption tax from the current 3 percent to 7 percent around April 1995, the sources said. They said the ministry wants to use the revenue increase from the consumption tax hike to redeem national bonds to be issued for the income tax cuts.

The ruling parties, however, contend that measures to ease the tax burden on low income earners should be taken first, the sources said. They said discussions on the consumption tax hike will likely be carried over into fiscal 1996.

Takemura on Timing of Pump-Priming Announcement

OW3001095394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Takamatsu, Jan. 30 KYODO—The coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa plans to announce on Wednesday [2 February] or Thursday a comprehensive package of pump-priming measures to shore up the economy now in a prolonged slump, the top government spokesman said Sunday. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura did not reveal the size of the package.

Government sources say the business stimulating measures will total 15 to 16 trillion yen and will include 7 trillion yen in income and resident tax cuts.

Takemura said the cuts and revenue sources for them will be specified in the plan. The government and ruling coalition parties "will decide in the first half of this week on how big the income tax and resident tax cuts should be, whether corporate taxes can also be reduced and how to finance such tax cuts," he said.

Takemura spoke at a reception in Takamatsu, Shikoku Island, sponsored by his party, Sakigake (Harbinger).

Takemura, who is Hosokawa's chief spokesman and chief of staff, said many leaders of the coalition's seven parties share the view that the tax cuts should be implemented for a certain period of time before the consumption tax is raised from the present 3 percent. The Finance Ministry insists the cuts be carried out in tandem with a hike in the consumption tax to 7 percent around April 1995, government sources say.

Government, Coalition Split Over Tax Timing

OW3101052794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—The ruling coalition parties and the government are split over whether income tax cuts should be carried out in tandem with a consumer tax hike as part of a pump-priming package to be worked out later this week, government sources said Monday [31 January].

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa showed a preference for the tax cut and tax hike to be dealt with together, saying Monday he did not understand what Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura meant when he said the two issues should be considered separately. [passage omitted[

But two other influential figures, Wataru Kubo, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, the biggest party in the coalition government, and Ichiro Ozawa, co-leader of Shinseito, sided with Takemura. "I think it's a good idea," Ozawa said.

Yuichi Ichikawa, Komeito secretary general, also indicated approval for making the income tax cut ahead of the tax hike, describing Takemura as being "brave" in making such a comment.

An official of Hosokawa's Japan New Party said Takemura's comments " do not necessarily reflect the government's policy."

The issue will be discussed later Monday at a joint economic forum of government officials and ruling party leaders to be presided over by Tsutomu Hata, deputy premier and foreign minister. The joint meeting is to start at 5 PM.

The issue of income tax cuts is the core of the cabinet's pump-priming package to salvage the ailing economy, to be finalized Thursday, according to Finance Minister Fujii.

Fujii: Tax Cut, Hike To Go in Same Package

OW3101042094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii stressed the government's policy Monday [31 January] of implementing a cut in income tax and a rise in the consumption tax in a single package. He made the comment at a press meeting soon after consulting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura to confirm their remarks over the weekend indicating a revision of government policy.

He said he complained to Takemura over his remarks and said they made it difficult for him to fulfill his responsibilities as finance minister.

Fujii said he reiterated that under the government's basic policy of conducting the tax cut and hike as a single measure, a joint economic forum of the government and ruling parties is to decide on the tax issue "in two or three days." He said Takemura agreed and told him that news reports did not reflect his "real intention." He later saw Hosokawa, who also agreed with him.

Takemura had hinted at a reception hosted by his party, Sakigake, on Sunday, that there was a possibility of separating the tax hike and of issuing deficit-covering bonds to finance the tax cut.

Hosokawa told reporters Saturday that he was not considering a consumption tax hike.

Meanwhile, Fujii repeated his strong opposition to the issuance of "untreated" deficit-financing bonds, and called for the timing and other concrete details of a consumption tax hike to be stipulated in the same law as an income tax cut so as to guarantee repayment of bonds issued to cover the time lag between the tax cut and hike.

Hosokawa Criticizes Takemura's Tax Remarks

OW3101054894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31. KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa took issue Monday [31 January] with a remark by the chief government spokesman that it would be difficult to propose income tax cuts in tandem with an increase in the consumption tax. Hosokawa told reporters he did not understand what Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura meant when he said the two issues should be considered separately.

Takemura made the remark Sunday at a news conference in Takamatsu, western Japan. He said many leaders in the seven-party coalition share the view that income tax cuts should be implemented first. The increase in the consumption tax from 3 percent would cover revenue shortfall.

Takemura seemed to be feeling the political heat Monday since Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii complained to him, saying he wanted both topics dealt with as a single package. Fujii said Takemura's remark made it difficult for him to fulfill his responsibilities as finance minister.

Takemura tried to allay concern, telling reporters Monday that what he meant to convey was that a general view on tax issues had emerged within the seven-party coalition.

A government source, meanwhile, insisted on spelling out the timing and the scale of raising the consumption tax in the bill, saying to do otherwise would be irresponsible of the Finance Ministry.

At Sunday's press conference, Takemura said that on Wednesday or Thursday the government plans to announce a comprehensive package of pump-priming measures to lift the economy out of the doldrums. Government sources said the business stimulating measures will total 15 to 16 trillion yen and include 7 trillion yen in income and resident tax cuts.

Departments Disagree Over Growth Estimate

OW3101110494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—Japanese Government offices are at odds over an economic growth projection for fiscal 1994, beginning on April 1, officials said Monday [31 January].

The government is likely to set an official economic growth estimate around February 9 as a basis for its budget for the year. But the officials said the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) disagree on growth predictions.

The Finance Ministry and MITI say the annual growth rate for gross domestic product (GDP) should be set at somewhere between 2.5 and 3.0 percent, while the EPA says it should be slightly above 2 percent, the officials said. The estimate for fiscal 1993 was 3.3 percent.

The three departments are scheduled to start ironing out their differences as soon as the government announces its new pump-priming package on Thursday, which is expected to feature major income tax cuts and additional public works spending.

EPA officials predicted the real economic growth rate for fiscal 1993, which ends March 31, will be slightly above zero, managing to stay in the plus column. They forecast the growth rate for fiscal 1994 will barely record 2 percent, even taking into account the effects of the new pump-priming package.

The Finance Ministry, however, says the growth estimate should be set at close to 3 percent so that the government will avoid issuing deficit-covering bonds other than those for offsetting tax cuts. The MITI hopes to set a similar growth target.

North Korea

Daily 'Lambastes' U.S. Radio Free Asia Plan

SK3101055694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 31 Jan 94

["NODONG SINMUN Lambastes U.S. Plan To Set Up 'Radio Free Asia'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, January 31 (KCNA)—The U.S. scheme to set up "Radio Free Asia" in East Asian region is apparently aimed at infringing upon the sovereignty of the Asian socialist countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other nations, interfering in their internal affairs, bringing the wave of "liberalization" to those countries and gratifying its dominationist ambition, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The analyst says:

"Radio Free Asia" is a variant of the notorious "Radio Free Europe."

Through "Radio Free Asia," the United States intends to foster illusion about the West among the Asian people, contaminate their spirit and morality, plunge the society into confusion and disorder and thus stifle the socialist nations in this region as it did in Europe.

The U.S. ruling quarters want to have such an effect of "Radio Free Europe" in the Asian socialist countries including the DPRK and some other countries. Their attempt, however, stands little chance of success.

The decision of U.S. congress to fix a wave for the DPRK is an intolerable challenge to the high dignity and sovereignty of the DPRK. The United States, which has rendered the situation of the Korean peninsula strained with a hue and cry over "suspected nuclear development by North Korea," is now attempting to stifle the DPRK under the slogans "freedom," "democracy" and "human rights." This is nothing but a desperate bid of those scared by the might of Korean- style socialism.

It goes without saying that any false propaganda will have no effect in face of the iron will and faith of the Korean people who are determined to win the righteous fight against the enemy with the might of singlehearted unity, fully armed with the chuche idea, and nobody will lend an ear to the bourgeois propaganda.

PRC on Patriot Missiles Deployment in ROK

SK3101051894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 31 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of China said that China does not approve of any actions detrimental to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The spokesman made the remark at a weekly press conference in Beijing on January 27 when asked to comment on a report that the United States is planning to deploy "Patriot" missiles in South Korea, XINHUA reported.

Patriot Missile Deployment in ROK Denounced

SK3001102394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 [date as received] (KCNA)—The United States and the South Korean authorities are reportedly having consultations to hasten the projected deployment of Patriot missiles in South Korea.

It is an unpardonable grave military challenge of keying up the tensions on the Korean peninsula to scheme to introduce Patriot missiles in South Korea at a time when DPRK-U.S. contacts have taken place and the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks are expected for a fundamental solution to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

The hostile forces of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique claim that the deployment of Patriot missiles is to "counter the threat of missile attack from North Korea." But this is no more than a plea to justify their dangerous introduction of lethal weapons.

The real purpose of their massive shipment of Patriot missiles into South Korea under the pretext of "threat of missile attack" is to impede the progress of the DPRK-U.S. talks for a fundamental solution to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and impose their unreasonable demand for "nuclear inspection" on the DPRK through pressure and threat.

If the United States and its followers think they can subdue the DPRK with pressure and threat, it is a big mistake. That method may lead the situation to a hopeless phase, far from resolving the problem.

ROK Organization Denounces Patriot Deployment

SK3001084594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 30 (KCNA)—The Pusan Alliance for Democracy and National Reunification released a statement Saturday denouncing the United States and the South Korean puppet clique for scheming to deploy Patriot missiles in South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The statement said that "the U.S. projected deployment of Patriot missiles may make difficult the negotiations between the North and the International Atomic Energy Agency on nuclear inspection and lead to a war."

It said that "the plan is entirely contradictory to the universal trend toward peace and reconciliation" and urged its immediate withdrawal.

The organisation strongly demanded that the South Korean puppet authorities refuse introducing missiles which will bring the situation of the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Korean Group in Japan on U.S. Arms in ROK

SK3001085494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, January 28 (KNS-KCNA)—The Federation of South Koreans in Japan for Democracy and Unification (Hantongnyon) released a statement today denouncing the arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

Recalling that the U.S. defence deputy undersecretary and state deputy undersecretary recently announced many Patriot intercepting missiles, fighter planes and warships would be brought into South Korea and other large-scale joint military maneuvers be staged even if the "Team Spirit" was suspended, the statement condemned their belligerent outburst.

The statement said:

"The military crisis created by the United States on the Korean peninsula has reached a dangerous phase.

"If the negotiations between the North of Korea and the United States progress in line with the 'solution in a package deal' including the settlement of the nuclear issue and the improvement of the DPRK-U.S. relations, military tension would be drastically defused, peace and denuclearization be promoted on the peninsula and, further, a favorable climate be provided for peaceful reunification of the North and the South.

"The latest move of the United States is not only a grave obstacle to the solution to the nuclear issue but also a criminal act threatening the existence of the Korean nation.

"We strongly demand that the decision to deploy Patriot missiles in South Korea be immediately cancelled and all the military maneuvres including the provocative 'Team Spirit' joint military exercises be discontinued.

"The United States must, instead of bringing such sophisticated weapons as Patriot missiles into South Korea, cut back armaments, stop all kinds of military exercises there and hold the third round of the DPRK-U.S. talks as early as possible."

ROK's Handling of Kim Chong-hwi's Case Viewed

SK2901030594 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Commentary by Yun Pyong-son: "A Trick To Appease Public Opinion"]

[Text] It was recently revealed that Kim Chong-hwi, who was senior assistant for diplomatic and security affairs in Chongwadae [presidential offices] during the Sixth Republic era and who now lives in the United States as a fugitive, has recently applied for permanent residency in the United States.

Concerning this, the South Korean ruling bunch is kicking off a row, such as requesting that the United States not grant his permanent residency and extend his visa, as well as requesting that his whereabouts be established.

However, this is no more than a deceitful trick to appease the heated public opinion.

It is common knowledge that Kim Chong-hwi, who worked as senior assistant for diplomatic and security affairs at Chongwadae during the Sixth Republic era, is one of the key figures involved in irregularities committed in the course of weapons transactions with the United States under the signboard of Yulgok Project [ROK weapons procurement program].

Kim Chong-hwi secretly ran away to the United States last April under the tacit approval of the incumbent ruling bunch because the public's attention was focused on him and his irregularities were exposed.

However, the people's voice demanding his summons and that he be dealt with according to the law has not been pacified for nearly a year.

Because his request for permanent residency in the United States was exposed recently, the Democratic Party—the opposition party—in a statement urged the puppet authorities to summon him without fail. Even Korean residents in the United States launched a signature campaign and struggle to oppose Kim Chong-hwi's asylum in the United States.

Embarrassed by this, the Kim Yong-sam group kicked off a row about a so-called request and so forth. However, it has no intention, even to the slightest degree, to call him to Seoul, because various Sixth Republic corruption acts and irregularities, which have been concealed behind the black curtain, and crimes of the incumbent rulers who are related with such corruption and irregularities, as well as crimes of the civilian ruling bunch which helped him flee to the United States, would be fully exposed to the entire world if Kim Chong-hwi, who has a lot of intelligence materials because he was in charge of diplomatic and security affairs during the Sixth Republic, is summoned to Seoul and is made to stand trial.

The puppets' so-called request to the United States, and so forth are no more than a poor trick to appease the people's increasing demand for his summons, by pretending that they are making efforts to summon him.

This is proven by the fact that although they described Kim Chong-hwi's request for permanent residency as deplorable and as an act going against common sense, and so forth, the puppets recently stood back a step, saying that drastic measures are difficult, and the like. Moreover, the puppet Foreign Ministry was aware of his request for permanent residency long before the press reported it. Nevertheless, instead of preventing his request the puppet Foreign Ministry kept it secret.

The Kim Yong-sam group is now indeed embarrassed by this incident. In addition to Kim Chong-hwi, Yi Won-cho, National Assemblyman from the Democratic Liberal Party; Yi Yong-man, finance minister during the Sixth Republic; and many other criminals fled overseas since the so-called civilian government came to office.

If the Kim Yong-sam group only summons and imprisons Kim Chong-hwi, the people will raise voices of criticism that his imprisonment, while leaving others who fled with its help free, is unfair. And if the Kim Yong-sam group does not arrest him, the people's protest will increase. Therefore, the puppets are indeed at a loss.

The Kim Yong-sam group is gravely worried that the crimes of the Sixth Republic and its own crimes committed in collusion with the Sixth Republic will be exposed through the mouths of the fugitives when they are called to Seoul. This is why the puppets do not want to summon Kim Chong-hwi, although they are loudly talking about the request and so forth.

All facts show that the incumbent ruling bunch is deeply involved in various corruption acts and irregularities of the Sixth Republic and that the reform drive, parting from the Sixth Republic, eradication of irregularities without sanctuary, and so on, which the puppets have loudly talked about to date, are all a deception.

The Kim Yong-sam group is the guard who protects criminals who committed various irregularities during the Sixth Republic era. As long as such a group remains in power, corruption and irregularities will not be eradicated in South Korea.

In fact, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, the ringleaders of various corruption and irregularities during the Fifth and Sixth Republics, are still active under the protection of the incumbent authorities. Besides, incidents of various irregularities, including large-scale financial fraud, have been exposed one after another.

The fact that society becomes corrupt and irregularities are rampant under the corrupt politics is a phenomenon that cannot be prevented. The Kim Yong-sam group, the supporter and protector of such irregularities, should be removed from power in order to eradicate corruption and irregularities in South Korea.

'Confrontation Atmosphere' Blamed on Kim Yong-sam

SK2901104594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 29 Jan 94

["Present System of South Korea is Anti-national System of Confrontation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA)—The confrontation atmosphere persists on the Korean peninsula because the traitorous Kim Yong-sam group of South Korea under the "civilian" veil is committing anti-national, anti-reunification crimes, says NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

The author of the article notes:

If the Kim Yong-sam group truly wanted national reconciliation and unity and reunification, it, first of all, must have reformed the anti-national, anti-reunification ruling system set up by the successive military dictatorial "regimes" in South Korea. By invoking the "National Security Law" the successive rulers of South Korea barred travel and contact between North and South, blocked national reconciliation and unity and tied fast the patriotic pro-reunification democratic figures in South Korea who hoped for reconciliation and unity with the North and harshly persecuted them, incriminating their slightest move.

It is preposterous to talk about reunification, while leaving intact in South Korea the confrontation system with legal and institutional mechanisms which totally negate and block national reconciliation, unity and reunification itself. Nevertheless, the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique, while advertising "reform", is keeping the whole of the anti-communist confrontation system of the successive military dictatorial "regimes."

Worse still the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique is on the run day in and day out to beat fellow countrymen on the back with the help of outside forces, crying for "international cooperation system" and "sanctions" over the "nuclear problem".

The anti-national acts of the traitorous Kim Yong-sam clique strip bare the anti-national color of the "civilian government" pursuing North-South confrontation.

As long as the treacherous North-South confrontation system against national reconciliation and unity is kept in South Korea and such a separatist as the traitor Kim Yong-sam is left alone, it is only too clear that one grave obstacle after another will be laid in the way of the struggle for a great unity of our nation and national reunification.

The situation gives a serious lesson that the South Korean people and democratic forces must not place hope on the "civilian government" but smash the anti-reunification moves of the Kim Yong-sam traitor clique with a massive struggle.

Kim Yong-sam's Remarks to Business Groups Noted

SK3101054994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT 31 Jan 94

["Crafty Sermon for Crackdown on Labor Movement"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, January 31 (KCNA)—The traitor Kim Yong-sam told chairmen of comprador groups at "Chongwadae" a few days ago that "trinity" of the "government," the employers and workers should be established for "the increase of international competitiveness."

NODONG SINMUN today brands the "trinity" as a slogan of the puppet authorities and comprador entrepreneurs to crack down on the workers' struggle for wage hike and vital rights under the pretext of "economic stability" and "increase of competitiveness."

The news analyst says:

That day the traitor Kim Yong-sam preached "labor-management harmony", saying rather "humane treatment" is necessary than wage hike in order to make this year "the first year free from labor-management disputes." This is quite ill-intentioned.

By "labor-management harmony" he meant that the workers must refrain from any demand and any protest but meekly yield to the exploitation by the employers.

Kim Yong-sam told the businessmen that he would loosen the "regulations" obstructive to business activities to the extent that the employers are satisfied.

Although Kim Yong-sam wants the workers to work silently without protesting to the "government" and the employers, it is a futile dream.

The South Korean workers and people will not be cheated by the traitor's sermon on "labor-management harmony" and "trinity" but rise up courageously in the struggle to overthrow the "civilian"-veiled regime.

Religious Leader Billy Graham Continues Visit

Meets With Kim Il-song 29 Jan

SK2901094794 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0900 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song met with a U.S. religious leader and his party. On 29 January, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song met with U.S. religious leader Rev. Billy Graham and his party who are visiting our country.

Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister; Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christian Federation; and Chong Chae-chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea Catholics Association were present.

During the meeting the U.S. religious leader conveyed U.S. President Bill Clinton's verbal message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosted a luncheon for the guests.

Presents Gift for Kim Il-song

SK2901111794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA)—Visiting U.S. religious leader Rev. Billy Graham presented a gift to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The gift was handed by Rev. Billy Graham to Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK2901111994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA)—Visiting U.S. religious leader Rev. Billy Graham presented a gift to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The gift was handed by Rev. Billy Graham to Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

Speech at 30 Jan Meeting Cited

SK3101014294 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2210 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] U.S. religious leader Billy Graham, who is currently visiting our country, gave a speech at the People's Great Hall of Study on 30 January.

Saying that he had the great honor of meeting with the great President Kim Il-song, Reverend Graham said he rejoiced over the meeting. Noting that he is currently reading the great leader's memoirs zealously, he said: After having learned the fact that Christian followers actively supported the great President Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities through his memoirs, I was as delighted as the followers were. He added that Rev. Son Pyong-no had helped President Kim Il-song a great deal and noted that the reverend's family enjoyed being with President Kim Il-song. The great leader is a strong and wise leader.

He continued to say that he is well acquainted with the dear leader and stated that all DPRK people highly respect him. Recalling the fact that this is his second visit, he said: New streets are laid in Pyongyang. Pyongyang is beautiful, clean, and brilliant. A smile is on everybody's face and I can clearly read the DPRK people's state of mind. I can never forget my Pyongyang visit.

Touching on the fact that the DPRK people experienced agony and sorrow for almost half a century due to the country's division, Rev. Graham said: I can feel their agony and sorrow deeply. However, I cannot fully understand those feelings since I am not a party concerned. As I said two years ago during my Pyongyang visit, the United States and the former Soviet Union are responsible for the Korean division. The two countries pursued their interests in Korea, a weak power. Even nowadays, there are many cases of big powers demanding sacrifices from weak powers. I hope my current visit will contribute to reunify Korea and promote DPRK-U.S. relations. I visited your country out of responsibility that I will do my utmost for peace and reconciliation. I would like to pray for the great President Kim Il-song and thank the leaders [yongdoja] of the DPRK.

Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christian Federation; and Chong Chae-chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea Catholics Association; religious followers and residents of Pyongyang were present.

Interviewed by Reporters 31 Jan

SK3101131894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 31 (KCNA)—U.S. religious leader Rev. Billy Graham now on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was interviewed by reporters in Pyongyang today.

"The most memorable was that I had an opportunity of spending private times and the lunch with the great leader," he said.

Referring to his visit to Kim Il-song University and the three revolution exhibition, he said: "I have been fully interested in large machinery and also the beautiful clothes that you are making in this country."

"The whole of the trip to the DPRK has been a wonderful experience and I'll never forget being among the people of this country," he said.

Recalling that he read the great leader's New Year address, He said: "Wherever I go, various countries have economic problems. We, in the United States, have same serious economic problems.

"The great leader is looking far ahead, and it seems what can be done now will help you in the future."

Turning to the moral and spiritual life of the Korean people, he said: "I see the responsible people and hear the beautiful singing. I say the order is disciplined here among the people."

"'The 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country' needs a great deal of study," he said, stressing "I am for the unification of the country."

"The great leader has said that he hopes the country's reunification would be done during the 1990s. So do I," the pastor noted.

Japan 'Biggest Factor of Instability' in Region

SK2901105394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA)—The director of the Defence Agency of Japan, Kazuo Aichi, reportedly told a press conference that "the suspicion concerning North Korea's nuclear development is ever increasing" and "North Korea is the biggest factor of instability in Asia."

We cannot but take a serious view of his preposterous sophism, which is an intolerable insult to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

His utterances reveal a base scheme to impose unreasonable "nuclear inspections" on the DPRK at any cost with international pressure by spreading again the rumor of the DPRK's "suspected nuclear development."

This "suspicion" is an offspring of the U.S. anti-socialist, anti-DPRK moves. It is a fiction.

It is really ridiculous of Japan to cry over "a factor of instability in Asia" and "a global problem", basing itself on this fiction.

It is only too clear that Japan itself is the biggest factor of instability in Asia.

Japan's moves to become a military power equipped with nuclear arms, which are entering a dangerous stage, pose a potential, grave threat to peace and security not only in Asia but in the world.

The scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to develop the "Theatre Missile Defence" system in collusion with the United States is a grave threat and open challenge to the Korean people.

While crying for the "Theatre Missile Defence" system, Aichi twaddled about "Japan-U.S. security system" and South Korea-U.S. "alliance." This revealed the sinister intention to strengthen the U.S.-Japan-South Korea "tripartite military alliance" and contain the DPRK militarily.

It is, however, a foolish daydream.

The Japanese reactionaries must abandon the habit of caviling at others and give up their moves to convert Japan into a nuclear power and military power, which pose a threat to peace and security in Asia and the world.

National Seminar on Chuche Idea Held in Rwanda

SK2901110994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA)—A national seminar on the chuche idea was held in Kigali on Jan. 15 on the threshold of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Mbonigaba Stanislas, chairman of the Rwandan Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea, made a keynote report on the subject "philosophical principle and socio-historical principle of chuche idea."

He said the chuche idea founded by his excellency the great leader President Kim Il-song raised the fundamental question of philosophy with man in the centre and expounded the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, thus establishing a man-centred new outlook on the world.

The reporter said: "The imperialists and international reactionaries find themselves powerless before socialist Korea because the DPRK has an ideological and moral weapon—singlehearted unity—which is mightier than A-bomb."

"This ideological and moral weapon of the Korean people is noble and invincible because it was prepared through arduous trials in history," he added.

Rudahunga Ignace, vice-chairman of the Rwandan Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea, in his report on the subject "guiding principles of chuche idea" said the guiding principles of the chuche idea indicate the fundamental principles in maintaining the independent and creative stand and successfully carrying out the revolution and construction with the enhanced role of ideology.

"If the chuche idea is to be applied in the revolution and construction, its guiding principles must be observed," he said.

The speakers at the seminar dwelt on the validity of the philosophical principle of the chuche idea and stressed the need to apply the guiding principles of this idea in conformity with the specific conditions of Rwanda.

A congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

Foreign Media on Kim Il-song's New Year Speech

SK3001085294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 30 (KCNA)—The New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song was reported by the Jordanian paper ALASR ALJEDID, the Dutch paper N.R.C. HANDENSBLAD, the Mexican paper COMBATIENTE, the Russian paper PATRIOT, the Romanian paper EUROPA, the Ecuadoran television Tele Andina 23, the Peruvian state television and the Kazakh radio.

A seminar on the New Year address was held by the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

The speakers said the New Year address is a highly important work clearly indicating the way of stepping up the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and accelerating the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

They expressed full support to the proposal set forth by President Kim Il-song to find a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula and held that the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula should be settled without fail through the DPRK-U.S. talks.

They stressed the reunification of Korea should be realized through confederacy formula based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity indicated by President Kim Il-song.

Reading sessions were held by the Central Accra branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea and in Stockholm, Sweden.

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to Working People

SK3101061294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 31 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to the working people who have done good things for society and collective.

37 family members of the officials of the cooperative farm management committee of Kowon County, South Hamgyong Province, formed a work team last year for an active assistance to the socialist countryside. They have increased the yield of maize per hectare by doing well farming as demanded by the chuche farming method in 10 hectares of maize fields of a cooperative farm.

Choe Kum-sik, curator of the library of the Kang Pan-sok University for the bereaved children of revolutionaries, has contributed her all to rearing children as the reliable successors of the revolution, the national cadres, over the past forty years.

Yun Myong-suk and Cha Kyong-hui who are cleaners of Pyongyang-Nampo highway showed the fine spiritual and moral traits of the Korean youths by giving back the things dropped by foreigners.

At the meetings conveying the thanks, speakers said the thanks contained warm love and trust of the dear leader who even values and estimates humble things done by revolutionary soldiers.

Daily: Faith, Will of Leader Guide Revolution

SK2801114894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 28 Jan 94

["Victory of Revolution is Victory of Faith and Will"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, January 28 (KCNA)—The victory of revolution is the victory of faith and will, declares NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

It quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"The stand and resolution with which the leader shapes politics may lead the country and the nation to prosperity and development or to decay and ruin."

The article notes:

What is of decisive significance in steadfastly defending the cause of socialism and carrying it to completion is the unshakable faith and will of the leader who guides the revolution in the van.

We cannot think of uninterrupted, great advance in our revolution and construction apart from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is leading our party, people and revolutionary Armed Forces to victory with iron will and faith.

The firmness and steadfastness of his faith and will are fully demonstrated in that he meets and foils whatever challenge of the enemy, undaunted by it in the slightest.

No matter what offensive the imperialists launched in all fields of politics, military, economy and diplomacy, rendering the situation complicated, he has smashed it with bold offensive spirit and superb operation.

His firm grit and will was invariable in the hard time last year when a touch-and-go situation was created due to the enemy's reckless nuclear clamor and the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers. The decisive self-defensive measure in putting the whole country, the entire people and all the Army in a semi-war state and the militant slogan calling for launching a great revolutionary offensive in the same spirit displayed in the rigorous Fatherland Liberation War—this was our answer to the enemy who was trying to crush the sovereignty of the nation with the sword of aggression.

This indomitable will of our party encouraged our people to display unyielding heroism.

The firmness of Comrade Kim Chong-il's faith and will is also manifested in that once he makes a decision and sets a target he fulfills them without fail in any circumstances.

When difficulties and obstacles lie ahead, he finds a solution and takes the lead in making a breakthrough. He also inspires the soldiers with the conviction of sure victory and optimism, cultivates their courage as revolutionaries and encourages them to perform heroic feats. And once a thing is started, he daringly carries it to completion, although many new political matters crop up. Such revolutionary spirit, revolutionary leadership and stubbornness are the traits of his leadership. As he has such a strong will, all his plans and instructions bear fine fruits.

Our party has unfolded a grand plan to further increase our economic might and remarkably improve the people's living in the near future and is now dynamically stepping up the grand socialist march to carry it into practice. Led by the great party our people will surely fulfill the heavy revolutionary tasks successfully and secure a new base for reaching a higher level in socialist construction.

The steadfastness of Comrade Kim Chong-il's faith and will finds a clear expression also in that he always firmly maintains the principles of revolution and the stand of the working class in any circumstances.

It is the unshakable stand of the dear leader that one must not depart from the principle, although flexible tactics and methods may be adopted depending on the given circumstances, and one must not make any concession in the fundamental interests of the revolution, no matter which way the wind may blow and whatever thorny road one may traverse.

The resoluteness of our party in keeping to the principle of the revolution to the end is demonstrated more clearly when the ruling parties in socialist countries have degenerated and socialist system has collapsed. When others vociferated about "political pluralism" and "multi-party system", it has cemented the singlehearted unity of the whole society and tirelessly increased its leading function in every way. When others were introducing corrupt and degenerated bourgeois ideology and culture under the motto "liberalisation of thought", it has made the whole society pervade with the sound way of life of the working class and communist traits. This eloquently shows the unshakable principled stand of our party.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is leading the party, the people and the revolutionary Armed Forces with his iron faith and will because he is unfailingly loyal and devoted to the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has been able to lead the cause of socialism with steadfast faith and will because he firmly believed in the inexhaustible strength of the Korean people.

As long as there is the strong bond between the leader and the people, all the victories of the Korean revolution will in the future, too, shine as victories of revolutionary faith and indomitable will.

Article on Communist Movement Advancement Noted

SK3001102694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 [date as received] (KCNA)—The international communist movement made further advance in 1993 through powerful political activities and struggle to tighten the bonds of solidarity, declared international secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party Jose Reinaldo Carvalho in an article titled "Advance of Communist Movement" published in the party organ A CLASE OPERARIA.

He said the anti-imperialist and democratic progressive forces got united in one idea at various meetings and took the initiative with a great influence worldwide.

The declaration "Let us defend and advance the cause of socialism" adopted in Pyongyang in April 1992 has been signed by more than 200 communist and workers' parties and other revolutionary and progressive parties, he said.

"Our fighting task is to strengthen the solidarity of communist and workers' parties and the anti-imperialist, progressive forces worldwide, actively support socialist countries and unite with the peoples of the nations fighting for democracy and national independence," he stressed.

Article on Study of Kim Chong-il's Works Noted

SK3001093994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 30 (KCNA)—Kenichi Ogami, secretary general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and permanent chairman of the Japanese Society for the Study of Kimilsongism, made public a treatise titled "Illustrious Leader Leads the 21st Century."

The lengthy treatise underlines the significance of the inauguration of the society for the study of works of Kim Chong-il and its strengthening and development.

The treatise consists of "1. President Kim Il-song who has built anthropocentric socialism", "2. Question of succeeding to revolution is key to ultimate victory of socialism", "3. Characteristics of Secretary Kim Chong-il in ideology and theory, exploits and humanity" and "4. Towards inauguration of national organization of societies for the study of works of Kim Chong-il."

In the first part, the treatise points out that President Kim Il-song has founded the chuche idea, a new revolutionary idea, with the popular masses, the subject of socio-historical development and revolutionary movement, as the main, in a new historical atmosphere in which the independence of the popular masses has been strengthened and the world revolutionary movement waged on an independent basis in the 20th century.

The building of anthropocentric socialism in Korea, the first of its kind in history, embodying the chuche idea is the greatest exploit performed by President Kim Il-song for human history.

It says:

Despite the vicious offensives and slanders of the imperialists and reactionaries, President Kim Il-song has pushed aside all difficulties, built socialism centred on the masses, the only in the world, at an Asian corner and is maintaining and developing it with pride.

However vicious the offensives and slanders of the imperialists and reactionaries may be, Korean-style socialism centred on the masses will never be collapsed.

Because socialism of Korea has struck deep roots among the popular masses.

In the second part, the treatise points out that the question of succeeding to revolution is the key to the ultimate victory of socialism and that it is not too much to say that all socialist countries except Korea have failed in the question of succeeding to revolution and the question of a successor.

It is of universal significance that Secretary Kim Chong-il has emerged as a successor to the revolution who is carrying forward and developing the leadership of President Kim Il-song, the treatise says, and adds:

The right settlement of the question of succeeding to the revolution and the question of a successor for the first time in Korea not only provides a guarantee for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution but also opens a bright future ahead of the revolutionary struggle of all countries.

In the third part, the treatise refers to the characteristics of ideology and theory, exploits and humanity of secretary Kim Chong-il.

One of the exploits of Secretary Kim Chong-il in ideology and theory is that he has systematized and formularized the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song.

He formularized the revolutionary idea of the president as Kimilsongism, an integrated system of the ideology, theory and method of the chuche idea, on the basis of his deep study of the basic principle and the quintessence of the chuche idea created by President Kim Il-song and on the philosophical principle of the chuche idea.

The ideology, the theory and the method are components of Kimilsongism.

The ideology systematizes the independent demand of mankind, the theory gives a systematic exposition of the prospect, ways and tasks to realize the independent demand of the masses and the method systematizes the method of guidance to awaken, organize and powerfully arouse the masses in the revolutionary struggle.

What is important in the ideological and theoretical contents of the chuche idea enriched by Secretary Kim Chong-il is that he has developed the chuche idea on a philosophical principle, clarified the superiority of socialism to capitalism in an all-round way and elucidated the law of social development on the basis of the intrinsic demand of mankind.

The ideological and theoretical exploits of Secretary Kim Chong-il lie in that he has made the masses accept the chuche idea as their own.

A great exploit of Secretary Kim Chong-il as a leader of the revolution is that he has strengthened the party and enhanced its leadership role so as to bring the creativity of the masses into full play.

The principle maintained by Secretary Kim Chong-il in strengthening the party and enhancing its leadership role is to establish the party's leadership system to the letter and direct big efforts to the ideological education in the party's activities after advancing an ideological theory.

What is outstanding in many exploits accomplished by Secretary Kim Chong-il is that he has turned the whole society into socio-political organism with the leader, the party and the masses united as one.

Korea's is a society of an integral whole rallied firm around President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il. The party finds itself among the masses and devotedly works for them holding aloft the slogan "We serve the people!" The masses accept the tasks set forth by the party as their vital demand and carry them through unconditionally under the slogan "When the party is determined we can do anything". Through the social realities of Korea we can see the most solid unity of collectives formed by human beings.

The high quality of humanity of Secretary Kim Chong-il as an illustrious leader is infinite loyalty and devotion to the leader and the party, the revolution and the people, stronger sense of respect for the revolutionary seniors than others' and boundless love for the comrades and the people.

All the activities of Secretary Kim Chong-il are characterized by politics of love and trust.

"Belief in people as in heaven": To regard the people as the heaven was the motto of President Kim Il-song, while Secretary Kim Chong-il has respected the people as the greatest and takes it as his creed to regard them as the heaven.

As the Korean people actually feel that Secretary Kim Chong-il who is devotedly working for the people is, indeed, a genuine leader of the people, they hold him in high esteem on the basis of their faith and will.

In the fourth part, the treatise points to the tasks to firmly build up and expand the organization of the societies for the study of works of Kim Chong-il in an organizational and ideological way.

The world will, in the future, usher in a new era when the chuche idea is applied in an all-round way and brought into full play under the guidance of Secretary Kim Chong-il. Without learning from Secretary Kim Chong-il it is impossible to look forward into a new era of mankind.

It is necessary to push ahead with the work of studying and disseminating the chuche idea with a bright prospect for the future and a clear cut method to shape it out, deeply learning from the ideology and theory, exploits and humanity of Secretary Kim Chong-il.

On the basis of the achievements we the entire members of the society will inaugurate the national organization of the societies for the study of works of Kim Chong-il on the occasion of the February 16, 1994, the 52nd birthday of secretary Kim Chong-il by vigorously pushing on with the work to inaugurate the society for the study of works of Kim Chong-il in all regions and among the people of various strata.

The inauguration of the national organization of the societies for the study of works of Kim Chong-il will be a turning point in exerting a big ideological influence on the activities of studying and disseminating the chuche idea in Japan and the social movement as a whole and serve as a banner showing how the study and dissemination of the chuche idea will be conducted in the world.

Works of Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il on Display

SK3101113694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 31 (KCNA)—Works of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong- il which had been translated and published in more than 20 countries were recently displayed at the exhibition of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song in the People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang.

On display at the exhibition are now works of more than 400 kinds which were brought out in over 50 national languages in nearly 100 countries in all.

The newly displayed works were translated into more than ten languages including Dutch, Bengalee, Urdu, Hindi, Persian and Polish.

Among them are the famous works of President Kim Il-song "Young People Must Accomplish the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche, Upholding the Leadership of the Party," "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" and "Enhancing the Role of the Popular Masses Is the Guarantee for Victory in the Cause of Independence" and others.

And the works of Comrade Kim Chong-il "The Workers' Party of Korea Organizes and Guides all the Victories of Our People," "The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party" and "Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable" are also included.

The works give perfect answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction at present.

Innovations in Technology Proposals Reported

SK2901110794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA)—The "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" of Korea have introduced more than 140,000 technical innovation proposals over the last one year, actively contributing to the chuche orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy. And they helped save 45,000 tons of steel, 407,000 tons of coal, 30,000 tons of oil and large quantities of other fuel and materials, as well as workforce and fund.

In this period 1,830 units including 67 factories have received the title of model technical innovation factory (workshop or workteam). Two factories of them have received the title twice.

The technical innovation shock brigades were organised at industrial establishments from 1980. They include local skilled workers and technicians. They solve technical problems in production and construction, thus contributing to the economic development of the nation.

South Korea

Seoul To Collect U.S. Embassy Building Rent

SK2901055194 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Jan 94 p 2

[Text] The ROK Government has decided to collect rent from the United States for the use of the U.S. Embassy building for the last five years alone. The ROK Foreign, Finance, Defense, and Culture and Sports Ministries reached this decision at a joint meeting on 28 January. They also decided to hold consultations with the United

States on this matter sooner or later. A ROK Government official said: "The government made such a decision because the period of prescription for rents stipulated in the Government Budget Account Law is five years." He also said: "The government decided to ask the United States to pay rent without fail if it continues to use the building."

The government made such a decision because the Board of Audit and Inspection last July pointed out that the "U.S. Government had not paid rent for the past 13 years with no justifiable reason."

The ROK and the United States agreed in 1960 that the United States would use the 6,615 square-meter eight-story building free of charge as long as the U.S. Operations Mission or its successor organization stays in the ROK."

However, the United States insists: The Economic Department of the U.S. Embassy inherited the role of the U.S. Agency for International Development to Korea, which was inaugurated as a result of the restructuring of the U.S. Operations Mission in 1968 and which was abolished in 1980. Therefore, the U.S. Embassy has no reason to pay rent. Also, the 1962 agreement on the use of the building stipulates that the United States can use it free of charge as long as the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty exists. So, the United States has the right to continue to use the building free of charge.

Foreign Ministry Views U.S. Forces Power Buildup

SK2901061694 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Jan 94 p 3

[Article by Chong Pyong-chin: "The Improvement of Combat Capabilities of the U.S. Forces in the ROK—View of the ROK Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Regarding the U.S. plans to improve the combat capabilities of the U.S. Forces in the ROK, the government has maintained that "this is something that the ROK and the United States have consulted for a long time."

It goes without saying that the buildup of the combat power of the U.S. Forces in the ROK is aimed at North Korea. Therefore, the fact that our government has agreed to improve the combat capabilities of the U.S. Forces in the ROK can be explained in two ways. First, the government has figured that it may be of use in putting psychological pressure on North Korea to once and for all come to an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency for the early settlement of the nuclear issue. Second, it is out of necessity to substantially prepare against a possible "crisis on the Korean peninsula" that may be caused when North Korea changes its system on its own.

The ROK and the United States have reportedly worked out such measures from the time North Korea declared its withdrawal from the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty and the U.S.-North Korean dialogue started. It was also learned that General Gary Luck, commander of U.S. Forces in Korea, pointed out problems in deploying reinforcements dispatched from the mainland for actual combat purposes in case a war breaks out and strongly requested the deployment of Patriot missiles late last year to break the brunt of the enemy's attack.

In connection with these moves, relevant government official on 27 January said "North Korea has recently shown signs of breaking the power balance on the Korean peninsula by developing Nodong-1 and -2 missiles." He added that "We think it is time to reexamine the defense system of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command." Stressing that Patriot missiles are only defensive weapons, he went as far as saying that "the Patriot missiles deployed in the ROK will be for 'display' unless North Korea launches Scud missiles toward the ROK."

Meanwhile, some in the Foreign Ministry hold that the rapid buildup of combat power of the U.S. Forces in the ROK, including the deployment of Patriot missiles, may provide a new excuse for North Korea to assume a hard-line stance on the nuclear issue. North Korea has, in fact, urged both the ROK and the United States to suspend the Team Spirit joint military exercise—a defensive exercise—maintaining that the exercise is aimed at attacking North Korea. Therefore, this may give North Korea enough room to persist that the recent "complementary measures for defense combat capabilities" of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command also pose a threat to North Korea.

It is worth noticing that China expressed its position through its Foreign Ministry spokesman by commenting that "we do not approve a conduct that undermines stability and peace on the Korean peninsula." In addition, some go as far as pointing out that the recent decision on building up combat power stemmed from the U.S.' domestic problems. Their rationale is that there is no reason for the United States to strengthen the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command by provoking North Korea at a time when the nuclear issue seems to be finding its way out through dialogue. In other words, it may be an adroit strategy hatched by the U.S. Administration designed to eventually sell the U.S. Forces weapons to the ROK Army.

Defense Ministry Views Weapons Deployment

SK2901070894 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Jan 94 p 3

[Article by Yi Won-chae: "Improvement of the Combat Capabilities of the U.S. Forces in the ROK—View of the ROK Defense Ministry"]

[Text] It has been reported recently that the United States plans to deploy Patriot missiles and Apache helicopter battalions in the ROK and plans to relocate aircraft carriers to this region. The ROK Defense Ministry thinks that this would contribute to beefing up the combat capabilities of the U.S. Forces in the ROK. At the same time, it assumes a prudent attitude toward this issue.

The Defense Ministry is trying to minimize the importance of the report and says: "This plan is being carried out on a normal basis as part of the U.S. plan to modernize its forces in the ROK."

It says that the deployment of Patriot missiles in the ROK was decided at the 23d ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting in October of 1991. Patriot missiles won a good reputation by intercepting Iraqi Scuds during the January 1991 Gulf war. After the war, the United States persistently asked the ROK to buy them. However, it decided to deploy them in the U.S. Forces in the ROK when the ROK concluded that they are not suitable to our geographical conditions.

The Defense Ministry anticipates Patriot missiles would be used to intercept MiG's in times of war because they are ground-to-air missiles and are capable of intercepting aircraft, even though the primary purpose of their deployment would be to intercept North Korean Nodong No. 1 missiles.

Military officials predict that they will be the latest generation of Patriot missiles whose capabilities to find targets and range have improved significantly and are capable of correctly intercepting and completely destroying enemy missiles' warheads in midair to minimize damage on the ground.

However, some military experts say the missiles may not prove efficient in the ROK because the battlefield depth is a mere 40 km, the warning time for a North Korean attack is short, the missile's hit rate is a mere 50 to 60 percent, and because it is not appropriate to use the missiles in a populous area. They also say that 36 Patriot launchers are not enough to contain enemy air strikes because North Korea is expected to fly aircraft over 2,000 times a day in wartime. They also say the deployment of Patriot missiles is important in mitigating people's uneasiness over Nodong No. 1 missiles.

Military officials concerned also say replacing the Cobra helicopter unit with two Apache helicopter divisions is part of the 1989 ROK-U.S. joint defense capability improvement plan.

Apache attack helicopters annihilated Iraqi tank units during the Gulf war. The helicopters are armed with devices to automatically identify and pursue targets, with night firing devices, and (Hydra) 70-mm rockets. The two-seater Apache flies at 270 km an hour and weighs 9,525 kg.

The Defense Ministry says the deployment of aircraft carriers on the Korean peninsula is related to the decision made at the 1993 ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting to transfer the wartime operational command over the 7th U.S. Fleet to the commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command: In an emergency, aircraft carriers would be rapidly deployed to the Korean peninsula as part of the rapid deterrence forces concept. It is expected that the 7th Fleet's ultramodern aircraft carrier Carl Vinson (91,400 tonnes) and conventional aircraft carrier Independence (86,000 tonnes) would be deployed.

The Defense Ministry considers these U.S. deployment plans to be a carrot-and-stick strategy for its nuclear negotiations with North Korea because these plans were mapped out long ago and because there is nothing worrisome about North Korea's current military situation.

Papers React to Patriot Deployment Issue

SK2901094994

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of articles and editorials published in Seoul vernacular newspapers on 29 January on the possible deployment of Patriot missiles to the ROK.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO in Korean publishes on page 3 a 800-word editorial entitled "Patriot Is for Defensive Use." The editorial notes that "the Patriot missile is a defensive weapon," and that the use of such a weapon is "by no means to attack North Korea," but to prepare for a possible attack by offensive weapons, such as the Nodong-1 and Nodong-2 missiles, which North Korea is currently developing. The editorial views that "if the South side does not take any defensive measures at a time when North Korea is developing offensive weapons, it would be relinquishing our security." The editorial reports China expressed opposition to the plan of deploying the Patriot missiles by noting: "This is an act threatening security and peace on the Korean peninsula." The editorial goes on to note that our opposition party [Democratic Party of South Korea] said that the plan to deploy the Patriot missiles may provoke North Korea. The editorial criticizes the opposition party's remark, noting that the opposition party does not know which side is committing acts that threaten peace on the Korean peninsula. The editorial concludes: "If North Korea changes its position and gives up the development of offensive weapons, then the plan to deploy Patriot missiles to the ROK will lose its justification."

The moderate HANGUK ILBO in Korean publishes on page 1 a 500-word article by Washington correspondent Chong Chin-sok on the plan to deploy Patriot missiles and Apache helicopters to the U.S. Forces stationed in the ROK and to send an aircraft carrier to the waters near the Korean peninsula. The article reports this is to "prepare for a possible threat by North Korea if the UN Security Council decides to apply economic sanctions against North Korea." The article quotes a Washington diplomatic source as stating that "this is part of a comprehensive operational plan to prepare for a possible state of emergency that may occur on the Korean peninsula." The article reports that a U.S. Defense Department spokesman confirmed that "the deployment of the Patriot missiles to the ROK is being promoted" and that "when a final decision is made, the U.S. Forces in the ROK will possess an improved model of the Patriot missile." The article notes it has been confirmed there are plans to deploy Apache helicopters to the ROK as part of the U.S. plan to modernize its weapons. The article concludes that the Patriot missiles will be deployed to Air Force bases in Pusan, Taegu, and Kunsan to serve as a strategic defensive base, rather than for the defense of the metropolitan area.

HANGUK ILBO in Korean on page 2 publishes a 1,000-word article by Washington correspondent Chong Chin-sok on the true nature of the new moves by the United States regarding the security situation of the Korean peninsula. The article notes that diplomatic circles in Washington are showing interest in U.S. moves regarding the Korean peninsula. The article explains that the United States is a "super power" militarily, but it needs the approval of the people to use its power. adding that "the situation on the Korean peninsula is no exception." The article notes "what the United States truly wants is not to be prepared for a war, but to strengthen deterrent power to prevent the outbreak of a war." The article notes that such moves by the United States are a means to put the finishing touches on the negotiations regarding North Korea's nuclear issue. The article notes that we cannot overlook the fact that the ROK may be used as a major weapons market by the U.S. defense industry. The article reports: "There are rumors that core figures of the U.S. defense industry in Washington secretly visited the ROK and met with high-ranking officials to discuss the sale of the Patriots." The article notes that the recent moves of the U.S. military are an ultimatum to North Korea regarding the settlement of its nuclear issue and to confirm to Northeast Asian countries, including Japan and China, U.S. presence in this region. The article concludes: "Moves for the increase of U.S. capability in the ROK cannot by any means be limited to the Korean peninsula issue."

HANGUK ILBO in Korean publishes on page 3 a 800-word editorial entitled: "Unusual Atmosphere on the Korean Peninsula." The editorial notes "the ROK Government is remaining silent" about U.S. plans to deploy Patriot missiles and Apache helicopters and to send an aircraft carrier to the waters around the Korean peninsula in case of a possible military provocation on the South by North Korea. The editorial notes that the people are worried about this matter because "the United States and North Korea reached an agreement in principle regarding the nuclear issue late last year and that negotiations are under way between the International Atomic Energy Agency and North Korea on the method for inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities." The editorial elaborates on the pros and cons of the United States increasing its capability. The editorial notes that the people are curious about "the concrete content of the proposal for the settlement of the nuclear issue as agreed upon between the United States and North Korea, its progress, the real reason for the United States to increase its capability in the ROK, and the nature of U.S.-ROK consultations at this time." The editorial urges the government to be clear about these matters and explain everything to the people. The editorial concludes: "How the situation develops and how rapidly changes are made on the Korean peninsula are directly related to our security, right to live, and interest."

The liberal TONG-A ILBO in Korean publishes on page 1 a 900-word article on the issue of "deployment of ultramodern weapons for U.S. forces in the ROK." Noting this issue was revealed by the U.S. side first, the article emphasizes the ROK Government's "politico-military measures" regarding the issue. The article then reports the remark by a high-ranking security-related official on the report on the U.S. plan to deploy Patriot missiles and Apache helicopters to the ROK that "this plan has been included in the equipment modernization program of the U.S. Forces in the ROK for three to five years."

Asked if the weapons buildup was an indication of a "military provocation" by North Korea, the official stated: "There is no abnormal situation we should cope with at present," adding, "the necessity of such pressing measures for nuclear negotiations with North Korea should be reviewed from a political and military standpoint."

Referring to remarks of military officials, the article notes that "the question of deploying weapons at this time may cause a lot of controversy." The article quotes a statement by government authorities that "the recent U.S. report on projected Patriot missiles deployment, on dispatch of a state intelligence support team to the ROK, and on introduction of Apache helicopters, has led to the impression of heightened 'tensions' on the Korean peninsula. Thus, the government expressed its hope to the United States that the U.S. military authorities will refrain from leaking intelligence."

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean publishes on page 1 a 300-word article by Washington-based correspondent Kim Hak-sun. The article reports: "It was learned on 27 January that the U.S. Government is strongly hoping that the ROK Government will purchase Patriot missiles, which it is considering deploying on the Korean peninsula to counter Scud missile attacks by North Korea." The article noted that a diplomatic source in Washington observed that "the U.S. Government's plan to increase military power, including deployment of Apache helicopters in the ROK and dispatch of aircraft carriers to the coast of the Korean peninsula, is related to the weapons sale strategy of U.S. military industries toward the ROK."

The moderate CHUNGANG ILBO publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Is the Korean Peninsula

Uneasy?" Noting that the report on the U.S. arms buildup plan on the Korean peninsula is arousing "a sense of vague uneasiness" instead of "a feeling of relief" regarding security, the editorial points out that the report on deployment of Patriot missiles and Apache helicopters and on the dispatch of aircraft carriers will "evoke a sense of military tension," and refers to the "general observation" that such measures are "means of diplomatic pressure" on North Korea to accept nuclear inspections. The editorial reports that while negotiations are under way, such measures may possibly "irritate North Korea" and cause a "negative influence" on the negotiations.

Stressing that "military issues should be advanced in secret," the editorial expresses misgivings that the disclosure of such plans might have "diplomatic and military purposes." Referring to an explanation by government authorities of the U.S. plan to deploy weapons, the editorial reports that the ROK Government has failed to "consult sufficiently" with the U.S. Government on reinforcement of U.S. forces in the ROK and that our government has been "dragged" into U.S. policy on "the military situation" on the Korean peninsula, rather than "positively coping with this situation."

The editorial calls on the government to give "a clear explanation on the true aspects" to the people and stresses that "concentration of ultramodern weapons on the Korean peninsula during an atmosphere of detente is not desirable."

U.S. Military Measures on DPRK 'Not Agreeable'

SK3001122294 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 30 Jan 94 p 3

[Editorial: "Is the Korean Peninsula Really in Crisis?"]

[Text] The United States dispatched a state intelligence support team to the ROK to strengthen the capability of gathering intelligence on North Korea. Following this, it is planning to deploy Patriot missiles to U.S. forces in the ROK and to replace U.S. Cobra helicopters with ultramodern Apache helicopters. The United States also plans to send an aircraft carrier in case of an emergency. Thus, the sense of crisis on the Korean peninsula has recently been remarkably heightened in Washington.

As the United States and North Korea reached a basic agreement at the end of last year on the solution of the nuclear problem, the people believed that the crisis situation regarding the North Korean nuclear issue was moving toward pacification. The toughening of U.S. military measures have caused the people to worry that the North Korean nuclear issue will not be solved peacefully and U.S. military pressure will make the North Korean attitude even tougher, thus leading the situation to a catastrophe [paguk]. As we anticipated, North Korea on 28 January denounced the projected deployment of Patriot missiles in the ROK as an "intolerable grave military challenge," and demanded immediate cancellation of the plan.

There are many varied reasons for intensified U.S. military measures, including the plan to deploy Patriot missiles. One is that the measures are intended to cope with an "unpredictable reaction" by the North Korean side in the event the UN Security Council imposes economic and military sanctions if nuclear inspection negotiations between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency are ruptured. Another is that the measures are aimed at pushing for nuclear inspection negotiations by pressing North Korea.

At this point, the people express worry about our government's attitude. When North Korea announced a statement of denunciation on 28 January, the government expressed concern to the U.S. Government about the atmosphere prevailing in Washington that tensions are heightened on the Korean peninsula. The government authorities said that "the deployment of Patriot missiles is still in the review stage after the commander of U.S. Forces in the ROK made the request to President Clinton late last year in order to supplement conventional fire power. The plan to introduce Apache helicopters was decided on a few years ago and will now be implemented." Thus, they explained that the measures were not taken to counter movement of the North Korean Army. The U.S. defense authorities also stated that the current measures have nothing to do with specific deployment of North Korean troops.

Then, we cannot but have a few questions. Why are the deployment of Patriot missiles, Apache helicopters, and an aircraft carrier being raised intensively at this very moment if it is true the North Korean Army is not making any abnormal moves? It was learned that Patriot missiles will be deployed to U.S. military bases in Pusan, Taegu, and Kunsan in consideration of the functions and firing range of North Korean missiles Nodong No. 1 and 2. Thus, it is noted that the Patriot missiles are not for the defense of the capital. The United States insists that as long as North Korea does not fire Nodong No.1 and No.2 missiles at South Korea, the Patriot missiles deployed to the U.S. Army will be for defense purposes. What is an issue is that a U.S. Defense Department spokesman openly stated that "it is the intent of the U.S. Government to willingly sell Patriot missiles to the ROK." People pointed out that the Patriot missiles are not adequate for Korea in view of its mountainous terrain and that strong suspicions have been presented concerning its accuracy. We will have to bear great burdens if the United States turns over Patriot missiles and ultramodern helicopters to the ROK in the future.

Generally speaking, the strengthening of U.S. military measures against North Korea is not agreeable. In addition, our government's attitude of appearing to be controlled by the United States is deplorable. The government should take a firm, independent approach as the issue of peace on the Korean peninsula is ultimately related to the destiny of our nation.

Premier Denies Reinforcement of U.S. Forces

SK3101064294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 31 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Yi Hoe-chang said Monday that neither military tension on the Korean peninsula nor North Korean military threats to the South has risen.

He told a luncheon meeting with journalists that the deployment of Patriot missiles in South Korea is still under consultation between Seoul and Washington. "It has not been decided," he said.

Yi said that recent reports on the deployment of U.S. Apache helicopters and an aircraft carrier in South Korea and on reinforcement of U.S. intelligence units here are not true or exaggeration of facts.

He also said that he plans to organize a committee with 16 specialists in various fields to push ahead with internationalization of the country.

"The committee will be divided into several subcommittees to study measures for internationalization," he said.

Team Spirit Exercise Reportedly To Occur in Mar

SK3101034094 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 31 Jan 94 p 1

[Text] The ROK and the United States plan to conduct the 18th annual Team Spirit exercise in mid-March. The two countries will not, however, conduct the exercise if the North Korea nuclear issue is resolved before the exercise begins. They have also decided to immediately stop conducting the Team Spirit exercise even when they are in progress if North Korea takes "different" [pyonhwadoen] steps to accept the nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

According to the Defense Ministry on 30 January, the ROK and the United States decided to conduct the Team Spirit exercise for approximately 10 days beginning in 10 March along with the field training exercise and the command post exercise. So far, it has been unclear whether they would conduct the Team Spirit exercise because North Korea has been uncertain regarding the IAEA's nuclear inspection.

Concerning the Team Spirit exercise, a relevant Defense Ministry official said that "the consistent policies of the ROK and U.S. Governments have been to conduct the Team Spirit exercise every year in order to strengthen the ROK-U.S. Combined Defense System and to raise the combat readiness of their forces." He also said that "the final decision whether they would conduct the exercise will be, however, determined by North Korea's attitude toward the IAEA inspection, which is now being discussed between the IAEA and North Korea." He added that "accordingly, this year's Team Spirit exercise will be fully suspended if North Korea accepts the nuclear inspection before 25 February, the day the regular meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors ends." He added that "although the exercise continues through mid-March, it will be immediately suspended if the nuclear issue is resolved at that time."

The official said this decision was made after consulting with the U.S. Government.

Another relevant government official said that "it is true that we do not have enough time to prepare for the exercise because there are only 40 days left before mid-March, but there is no problem because we will conduct it by giving more consideration to the war games and the map exercise than to the field training exercise."

It was learned that, unlike the case of the Team Spirit exercise conducted last year, which mobilized 120,000 troops, including 50,000 U.S. soldiers, this year's Team Spirit exercise will mobilize a minimum of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the ROK Armed Forces and that, in particular, the field mobile exercises will be reduced to the minimum. The joint amphibious operations between the ROK and the U.S. naval forces, as well, will likely reduce their scope greatly by mobilizing only ROK forces.

Official on Timing of Exercise

SK3001133994 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1230 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Because the resolution of the North Korean nuclear inspection issue has been delayed, our country and the United States have not made any decision on the Team Spirit exercise, which usually begins at the end of February each year.

Some people observe that North Korea is intentionally delaying negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] by considering the beginning time of the exercise.

In the event satisfactory progress is not made in nuclear inspection negotiations with North Korea, the Team Spirit exercise will be conducted—even in the later part of the year. Yi Kang- tok reports:

[Begin Yi recording] A relevant government official revealed that if no progress is made in negotiations for solution of the North Korean nuclear issue, the Team Spirit exercise, which usually begins around February, may be conducted in autumn this year.

The official said that no concrete preparation for this year's Team Spirit have been initiated up to present, unlike other years. If a decision is made on conducting the exercise, it can possibly begin with only one month of preparations. Therefore, the observation that if the ROK and the United States fail to decide on conducting the Team Spirit by next month, this year's Team Spirit exercise would be spontaneously canceled is erroneous.

Some people recently viewed that as the Team Spirit exercise usually begins at end of February, the exercise will be not conducted after that period and the reason North Korea is delaying and not showing sincerity in nuclear inspection negotiations, is related to the time of conducting the exercise.

The official added that if North Korea is positive toward resolving the nuclear issue, including acceptance of IAEA inspections, suspension of the Team Spirit can be announced in accordance with the agreement between the United States and North Korea late last year. [end recording]

Envoy to U.S. Interviewed on Nuclear Issue

SK3001062694 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Jan 94 p 5

[Report on interview with Han Sung-su, ROK ambassador to the United States, by Washington correspondent Nam Chan-sun at the ROK Embassy in Washington on 27 January]

[Text] [Nam Chan-sun] Last year, the United States and North Korea held two high-level talks and 18 working-level contacts in New York. Many people point out that in reality the ROK was left out of the process of such negotiations...

[Han Sung-su] It is a pity that I cannot disclose the contents of the cooperation agreed upon between the ROK and the United States. The ROK and the United States discussed in advance the wording of the statement announced as a result of the two high-level talks between the United States and North Korea last year. We also took countermeasures and did analytic work with the State Department before and after every New York contact. [end Han]

However, sometimes there seem to be questionable aspects in this cooperative system. The first Vienna contact held early this month between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is being considered as a unilateral decision made by the United States with North Korea. After the 29 December contact, the final New York contact for 1993, the ROK Embassy revealed that there would be a contact between North Korea and the IAEA after one or two working-level contacts in New York in the beginning of the new year. However, at its 5 January regular briefing, the State Department revealed that the working-level contacts in New York had ended for the time being. Since then, there was a telephone contact between North Korea and the United States, and the ROK Embassy confirmed such a U.S. contact after the 5 January State Department briefing.

Regarding this matter, Ambassador Han said that there might be differences between the two countries in marginal matters, but since they are in complete agreement with the fact that North Korea must not develop nuclear weapons, differences in marginal matters cannot be regarded as a problem.

[Nam] Last November, President Clinton revealed that he will by no means allow North Korea to "develop" nuclear weapons. However, since then, there were rumors that North Korea may already possess nuclear weapons. In this connection, government sources are saying that the remark made by President Clinton in November is being explained as "work is being carried out so that North Korea cannot become a nuclear power."

[Han] President Clinton's strategic plan to move away from the Cold War is basically one to free mankind from the terror of nuclear weapons, including the extension until next year of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. This must be explained from a broad point of view in that existing nuclear weapons must be reduced and also that work must be carried out so that nuclear weapons can no longer be produced. On whether North Korea possesses nuclear weapons, some people say that "it might possess nuclear weapons," and some other people say that "it might not possess nuclear weapons." This itself is ambiguous, but I do not think that North Korea completely possesses the special technology needed to develop nuclear weapons.

[Nam] Nevertheless, policies must be mapped out to be prepared in case North Korea does possess nuclear bombs. Do you not think that all policies at this time are being made under the premise that North Korea does not possess nuclear bombs?

[Han] The common goal of the ROK and the United States is to achieve denuclearization, whether North Korea possesses nuclear bombs or not. All negotiations and policies will be regulated in accordance with that goal and according to the situation. [end Han]

Many Americans strongly criticized the United States because it might have made a conditional capitulation in the nuclear negotiations with North Korea. Ambassador Han, however, was confident that this will not greatly change the U.S. Administration's existing policy toward North Korea.

[Han] Hard-liners and moderates can exist anywhere. It seems that hard-liners and conservatives, in particular, are saying that the United States made conditional capitulation. However, if the IAEA proclaims that the continuity of the nuclear safeguards has been broken, there will be no objection to the fact that this issue will unconditionally be handed over to the United Nations, regardless of the hard-liners and soft-liners. Currently, the IAEA is only saying that the safeguards have been damaged. It has not said whether they have been broken yet. Therefore, all diplomatic means are currently mobilized to find out the truth.

[Nam] Let us go into details. Some media organizations recently reported that North Korea decided to receive only one round of inspection, and hawks-conservatives interpreted North Korea's alleged acceptance of one round of inspection to be its surrender.

[Han] This problem arose when THE NEW YORK TIMES once carried a report on an "agreement on one round of inspection." This is an incorrect report. The newspaper carried an incorrect report because another reporter wrote it while the reporter in charge of the nuclear issue was traveling in the Far East. When this report was carried, Secretary of State Warren Christopher personally instructed Undersecretary Lynn Davis to do something about the incorrect report. Undersecretary Davis gave a news conference three hours after it was published. At that time, he made it clear that nuclear safeguards must be maintained not on a one-time basis, that the continuity of safeguards must be ensured, that the United States would present this matter to the United Nations anytime the continuity is not ensured. [end Han]

However, most of the reports on nuclear negotiations between North Korea and the United States by THE NEW YORK TIMES or THE WASHINGTON POST have proven to be correct. Meanwhile, ROK newspapers generally quote those newspapers.

[Nam] The ROK Embassy in the United States should inform domestic newspapers of the details of the negotiations to a certain extent, should it not? The U.S. Department of State leaks information to THE NEW YORK TIMES and other media organizations. Our government agencies merely keep silent.

[Han] The Department of State and we agreed at first to withhold the details of the negotiations from public circulation. However, THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES carried a correct report or two. So, I called high-ranking State Department officials. I protested to them, saying, "We are very much embarrassed by the fact that U.S. newspapers reported details of the negotiations." After that, the United States and we agreed to merely confirm whether contacts take place in New York and keep silent about the details of the negotiations. Because the U.S. Administration has kept silent about the New York contacts, U.S. reporters have even called me. [end Han]

Ambassador Han said: There are many think tanks and research institutes in Washington, and many of the people working in those institutes are former government officials. Therefore, those people have leaked information to media organizations on many occasions. For example, a State Department official may leak information when he receives a call from his former boss.

[Nam] How will the North Korea-U.S. contacts in New York proceed?

[Han] I think New York contacts are a useful venue for discussing a third round of high-level talks between the United States and North Korea. North Korea seems to think New York is a good place for such contacts because it is easy to communicate with Pyongyang from its UN Mission in New York, and the State Department, too, thinks New York is convenient because it is not far away from Washington. All channels of contacts other than New York contacts have now been closed. I think the United States and North Korea will use the New York channel for the time being.

[Nam] What is going on with the North Korean nuclear issue now?

[Han] Agreement has been reached on general principles. However, no agreement has been reached on the details. An agreement on nuclear inspection between North Korea and the IAEA is merely one of the prerequisites for resolving the nuclear issue. North-South dialogue, another prerequisite, must take place soon. Holding North-South working-level contact for the exchange of special envoys is not sufficient. That is a mere preliminary step. The most important thing is finding a better way to resolve the nuclear issue. North-South exchange of special envoys must take place. [end Han]

Ambassador Han, an economic expert, said: "Compared to conflicts in the economic negotiations, the two countries [the United States and the ROK] have virtually no conflict in the negotiations on security affairs between the State and Defense Departments and the ROK counterparts." However, it seemed to be clear that given last year's experiences, a consensus of views or close cooperation is far from true as far as the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue itself is concerned.

More on Envoy's Comments

SK3101005394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 31 (YONHAP)—Korean Ambassador to Washington Han Sung-su says he believes that the U.S. Government would not make a hasty decision on former presidential aide Kim Chong-hwi's application for permanent residency in the United States.

Han said on Sunday, however, he did not know the exact status of Kim Chong-hwi, former senior secretary for Foreign and National Security Affairs to President No Tae-u, in the United States.

Kim, wanted in South Korea on suspicion of accepting bribes in connection with the Yulgok military buildup program, was reported to have applied for permanent U.S. residency.

Han made the remark to reporters at Kimpo International Airport Sunday after he arrived from Washington to attend a conference of heads of diplomatic missions.

With regard to the North Korean nuclear problem Han said the issue will have to be referred to the U.N. Security Council if North Korea and the International

Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) fail to reach any agreement on IAEA inspection of North Korean nuclear facilities by Feb. 21.

Korean Ambassador to China Hwang Pyong-tae, who also arrived for the conference on Sunday, said that the Seoul government has informed North Korea through China that Pyongyang has to allow IAEA inspection by Feb. 21 when the IAEA convenes a meeting of Board of Directors in Vienna.

"I have been meeting responsible Chinese officials from time to time to discuss problems aimed at resolving the North Korean nuclear problem," Hwang added.

On the planned visit to China by President Kim Yong-sam, Hwang said the date is tentatively set for late March and preparations for it are progressing smoothly, Hwang said.

Since President Kim is going to visit China as a state guest, he will be meeting his Chinese counterpart Jiang Zemin and other top Chinese leaders, he said.

Commenting on the establishment of air routes to China, Hwang said the two countries will first set up a regular air route between Seoul and Beijing before starting to negotiate for an air route between Seoul and Shanghai.

Hwang said he hoped the air route question will be resolved by the time President Kim visits China.

Government To Return Rescued Soldiers to DPRK

SK2901101294 Seoul YONHAP in English 1006 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 29 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry on Saturday decided to return the two North Korean soldiers recently rescued in the West Sea to the North in accordance with their wish.

The two are Sfc. Kim Chol-chin, age 23, and Pvt. Kim Kyong-chol, 19, of a North Korean People's Constabulary Unit.

The duo were spotted and rescued unconscious on Jan. 27 south of the West Sea extension of the Military Demarcation Line near Paengnyong-do Island while they were adrift in a tiny boat.

They were taken to the capital military hospital, where they expressed the hope to return to North Korea, a Ministry official said.

He said the two will be returned to North Korea through the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom inasmuch as they are military members and were rescued in an area under control of the United Nations Command in Korea.

The pair said they left their duty area at Ochasin-ri, Yongyon-kun, South Hwanghae Province, by small boat around 6 p.m. Jan. 25 to collect fishnets set 50 meters off the coastline near their post. But, they were swept away by a sudden gale and went adrift before being rescued by a South Korean Naval vessel one mile south of the sea boundary around 11:30 a.m. Jan. 27.

Official: DPRK 'Likely' To Accept Inspections

SK3101115294 Seoul YONHAP in English 1128 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 31 (YONHAP)—North Korea is likely to accept IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) inspections of seven declared nuclear facilities and also agree to the inter-Korean exchange of special envoys sooner or later, a senior South Korean Government official said on Monday.

"Though there has been no tangible progress in North Korea-IAEA talks in Vienna, we believe North Korea will turn affirmative by the time the IAEA Board of Governors meeting opens on Feb. 21," he said.

The official observed that North Korea now seems trying to make most of the inspection issue as a valued "negotiation card" in the talks on the nuclear question.

He said that the question of inspecting two undeclared facilities at Yongbyon would be handled at third-round U.S.-North Korea high- level talks.

However, if the North Korea-IAEA talks fail, the February IAEA Board of Governors meeting would certainly declare that the safeguard continuance of the North Korean nuclear facilities was broken, in which event the nuclear question woud unavoidably be referred to the UN Security Council, he said.

Chinese Cited on DPRK Efforts To Open Up

SK3101040394 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 31 Jan 94 p 5

[YONHAP from Beijing]

[Text] According to a Beijing source on 30 January, China has noted that North Korea has made political and economic changes since the sixth general meeting of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly held in early December 1993. This source well versed in the situation of the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia reported: China is paying special attention to the fact that North Korea has formed a new South Korean operation team in the Workers Party of Korea and appointed Kim Yong-chu, a moderate who had been excluded from power for almost 20 years; and Kim Tal-hyon, who recently retired from vice premier of the State Administration Council, as the top and assistant leaders of the team. China is saying that this shows North Korea's will to improve relations with Western countries.

This sources also said: China views that North Korea's agreement with China on a joint promotion to construct indirect social capitals in the Najin-Sonbong area and to enlarge and develop Chongjin Port forms a link in the chain of its long-term policy for opening up.

It has been learned that the Chinese view of the North Korean situation, in particular, was revealed in a classified document which was secretly circulated recently among ranking Chinese cadres in charge of party policy.

President Plans Summit Talks in Japan, PRC

SK3101022394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam plans to hold summit talks with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in Tokyo on March 24 and with Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Beijing on March 28, South Korean Embassy and senior officials at the Japanese Government said Monday.

An embassy official said, "the South Korean Government is discussing ways to have summit talks with Japan and China on March 24 and 28, respectively. Since both countries are showing positive reactions to the South Korean proposal, the schedules are expected to be fixed soon."

For the proposed three day visit to Japan, President Kim is expected to have two meetings with Hosokawa and attend a banquet to be hosted by Emperor Akihito.

Kim also plans to deliver a speech on future-oriented relations between South Korea and Japan to the Diet, according to Japanese officials.

After visiting Japan, Kim plans to leave for China on March 26 to have summit talks with Jiang and meet with other senior officials including Premier Li Peng.

South Korea is studying plans for President Kim to visit Shanghai and the Yanji autonomous region.

During his summit meetings in Japan and China, President Kim is expected to discuss the situation on the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia including the North Korean nuclear problem and ways to promote cooperation in the fields of trade and economy with the two countries.

Purchase of 3 Submarines From Germany Planned

SK3101034694 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 31 Jan 94 p 1

[By reporter Yu Yong-won]

[Text] It was learned on 30 January that the Defense Ministry has decided to purchase three additional German-made 209-type submarines in the period between 1999 to 2001 at a cost of approximately 600 billion won. The Defense Ministry's decision was made at the Navy's request. The Navy will have a total of nine submarines when these three submarines are introduced. The plan to purchase the additional submarines was confirmed recently and approved by the president. The Navy is planning to build the three submarines in the ROK in technological cooperation with the German maker HDW Company beginning this year.

It has been learned that the additional submarines to be purchased by the Navy will be equipped with more ultramodern electronic devices and stronger offensive weapons than those carried by existing 209-type submarines. A naval officer said on 30 January: "The decision to purchase three additional submarines was made because it was determined that six submarines are not enough, considering the fact that North Korea has 25 submarines and neighboring countries, including Japan and China, also have strong submarine capability."

The Navy purchased three 209-type submarines at a cost ranging from 140 billion to 150 billion won each and is supposed to purchase three more by 1998. The additional submarines to be purchased by 2001 have a displacement of 1,200 tonnes, a surface speed of 14 knots, and eight 12-inch torpedo tubes. These submarines are considered to outperform North Korea's Whiskey-class and Romio-class submarines.

Government Buys T-72 Tank To 'Test' Efficiency

SK3101070094 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 31 Jan 94 p 2

[Excerpt] [passage omitted on the T-72 tank's features] The ROK Government has purchased a T-72 tank from the East European bloc through (Epico) Co., a French arms dealing company that stirred up a controversial arms fraud case at the end of last year, to test its efficiency. This move is seen as part of the ROK Government's countermeasures against North Korea's possible selection of T-72 tanks as its main force, said U.S. intelligence sources.

Both the ROK and U.S. Armies think that North Korea deployed the tanks on the Western front of the Korean peninsula taking into account the hilly terrain of these areas. They are busy preparing for countermeasures because, if North Korea chooses these tanks as their main force, it would pose a great threat to the ROK.

The T-72 tanks were first introduced in 1977 and Syria was the first country to actually use them in warfare in 1982 during the war with Israel. Iraq used the tanks during the Gulf war in 1991.

Burma

Regime Troops, Karennis Battle After Talks Fail

BK3001091694 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jan 94 p A2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Fighting resumed in Karenni state last week shortly after the Burmese junta and its armed ethnic Karenni opposition failed to reach agreement during peace talks.

A Karenni spokesman who requested anonymity said four battalions of the Burmese Army—the 421th, 250th, 261st light infantry battalions, and 102nd ordinary battalion—launched a lightning attack against about 100 Karenni fighters around midnight on 26 January near Danai Khong San village, which is about 10 miles north of Loikaw, the capital of the Karenni state.

Four Burmese troops were killed and three others wounded; the Karenni lost arms and ammunition during the one-night assault, but suffered no casualties, he said.

The spokesman expected the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc) would continue its offensive and said fighting could last until the onset of the wet season in April or May.

He said the attack on the Karenni took place 10 days after the second round of bilateral talks failed to make any progress.

Karenni and Slorc representatives met on 12 and 16 January about 40 miles from Loikaw. Deputy Army Chief Major Aung Mya led the three-member Karenni team, which also included Karenni officials Paulu and Shan Reh, to meet the four-person Burmese delegation led by Colonel Kyaw Win, deputy director of the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence (DDSI), and Lieutenant Colonel Kyaw Thein, a DDSI officer in charge of peace negotiations and drugs suppression.

The Karenni spokesman said Slorc rejected their four-point proposal, while the Karenni could not accept Rangoon's demand that they drop political claims for independence. The Karenni proposal calls for Slorc to withdraw its troops from the eastern side of the Salween River, allowing Karenni forces to move freely in Karenni State, an end to collecting taxes and conscripting civilians as porters, and to stop using Karenni territory as a base to attack other armed ethnic forces.

Despite the breakdown of the talks, the Slorc delegation told the meeting that they would meet again in the future, according to the Karenni spokesmen. No date had been fixed.

SLORC Renames Border Areas Ministry

BK3001084594 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 0630 GMT 30 Jan 94

["Notification No. 15/94 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council," issued on 30 Jan 94]

[Text] Reorganization of Ministry.

For more effective implementation of urban and rural development, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has reorganized the Ministry of Development of Border Areas and National Races as the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs.

By the authority vested in me,

Signed; Khin Nyunt, Lieutenant General, secretary-1 of the SLORC.

SLORC Appoints Border Areas Minister

BK3001084394 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 0630 GMT 30 Jan 94

["Declaration No.1/94 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council," issued on 30 Jan 94]

[Text] Appointment of Cabinet Minister.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has appointed Lieutenant General Maung Thint, minister of development of border areas and national races, as minister of progress of border areas and national races and development affairs.
By the authority vested in me,
Signed; Khin Nyunt, Lieutenant General, secretary-1 of the SLORC.

BBC Report on KNU Detention Said Mistaken

BK3001142594 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 30 Jan 94 p 18

[From the "Letters" Section]

[Text] SIR: In the evening session of the Burmese program on January 17 1994, the BBC mistakenly announced that ABSDF [All Burma Students Democratic Front] student leader, Moe Thee Zun, and 11 others had been detained by the KNU [Karen National Union). On account that there had been some confusion among the members of the NCUB (National Council of the Union of Burma), and a misunderstanding upon the KNU by the people and the international community [as published]. Accordingly, we, the meeting of the NCUB members present in Manerplaw, issue a statement as follows:

The fact is that the BBC announcement came at a time when discussions were being held between the ABSDF led by Moe Thee Zun and the KNU, in order to prevent, in advance, any misunderstanding from occurring between the two, in connection with the KNU's decision to hold talks individually with the Slorc [State Law and Order Restoration Council], occasioned by various circumstances.

The (11-1-94) Central Committee Emergency Meeting of the DAB [Democratic Alliance of Burma], which is a member of the NCUB [National Council of the Union of Burma], adopted by consensus a position expressing understanding for the NMSP (New Mon State Party) which had to hold talks individually with the Slorc because of circumstances and the KNU which intended to hold talks individually with the Slorc. The KNU accepts with understanding the implementation of their own program by its allies, the political organisations including the Student Army, though it had to decide, because of circumstances, to find solutions to political problems through negotiations.

There is no serious problems between the KNU and the Student Army or any other ally.

Consequently, we have to declare that the news reported by BBC correspondent Larry Jagan and broadcast by the BBC in its evening session on January 17, 1994 is incorrect.

[Signed] National Council of the Union of Burma

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

ASIS Bribes Report Under Investigation

BK3001090094 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Malaysia and Australia will investigate whether opposition leaders in the country have received bribes from the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, ASIS, as reported by an Australian newspaper. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said if the report by THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH is true, it is a serious matter and it shows foreign interference in Malaysia's affairs. He said the matter was among several issues he discussed with Australian High Commissioner to Malaysia John Dauth when the latter called on him at the ministry yesterday. He added that Malaysia and Australia will try to verify the report. So far it is only a press report.

Speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Abdullah also stressed that his meeting with Dauth was fixed some time ago and had nothing to do with the report. According to the report, ASIS agents had paid thousands of Australian dollars to certain senior political leaders in Malaysia and Singapore since they became members of parliament. Government leaders and DAP [Democratic Action Party] leaders have strongly criticized the report and called on Canberra to name those involved if the allegations were indeed true.

Canberra Asked To Explain Spy Bribes Report

BK2901093494 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0850 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Kuching, Jan 29 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The Australian Government should verify the Australian Secret Intelligence Servcce (ASIS) claims that it bribed some Malaysian opposition politicians.

Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat said Saturday such a clarification was in the interest of good relations between the two countries.

Speaking to reporters here, he said the claims were very serious for if they were true then Australia had interfered in Malaysia's political affairs.

This is not in order and should be corrected.....We are not interfering in Australian politics as it is the right of Australians, our politics is our right and others cannot interfere, he said.

If it had really happened then Malaysia could not just keep quiet and Australia should inform the Malaysian Government as to who were the recepients—were they individuals or political parties, he said.

He said it was not correct for opposition parties in Malaysia to look for funds outside of the country to finance their political activities.

In the interest of good relations between the two countries and to erase any doubt on the issue, the Government of Australia should state its stand on it, he said.

He said he did not think it was necessary to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the matter.

Those involved should be frank and admit it, as it was a question of honour and dignity, Mohamed Rahmat said.

Islands Talks May Have Positive Result

BK3101095294 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0734 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jan 31 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed to study whatever fresh evidence is available in their bid to resolve the overlapping claims on the Sipadan and Ligitan Islands, Malaysian Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Ahmad Kamil Jaafar said Monday.

He said both countries were agreed that the issue of overlapping claims on the Islands off Sabah and northeast Kalimantan could be settled through negotiations.

Whatever new documents and ideas can be presented for study before the third round of talks in Jakarta in May, he told reporters after the presentation of Japanese Government cultural aid to Malaysia at the Foreign Ministry here.

He was confident that the two sides could reach a concrete consensus at the talks although the issue was complicated.

Malaysia and Indonesia had studied all the documents and maps that were presented at the second round of talks here last week, he said.

He said both sides shared the view that all international legal aspects be resorted to if necessary to resolve the issue.

Both parties were confident that the issue would not spark off something that is to be regretted in the future.

Sabah Ruling Party Branches Dissolved in Fracas

BK3001145194 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] The latest news on the political crisis affecting the [PBS] Sabah United Party is that as many as 42 PBS branches have been dissolved because they have opposed the party leaders' decision to nominate (Koh Tong) to run in Bengkoka in next month's state elections. The dissolved branches have more than 1,000 PBS members who have accused him of failing to develop the constituency. The dissolution of the branches was confirmed by (Bonong Mulung), a PBS official in Bengkoka. Members of the dissolved branches were disappointed with PBS leaders who had refused to listen to their views.

Meanwhile, (Tayu Memayu), a PBS member of parliament who decided to quit the party said his main reason for quitting was that the PBS would not be able to lead the state and promote a multiracial society in Sabah. He said PBS leaders have always given priority to one ethnic group only, adding that this would worsen the state's racist policy. People now believe that if PBS is returned to power, the hope for an economic recovery in Sabah will be dashed.

Singapore

Goh Launches Technology Park in Bangalore

BK2901132094 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Jan 94 p 1

[By Han Fook Kwang in Bangalore]

[Text] Bangalore (India)—Singapore's largest project in India—a 58-acre (23.4-ha) Information Technology Park was launched by Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong here yesterday.

He unveiled a plaque at the construction site for the S$250 million one-stop industrial estate which has drawn interest from information technology industry giants like IBM and AT&T.

Noting the speed with which the park has moved from idea to reality, he said it was testimony to the vision of India's leaders in opening up the economy.

"If India's reforms stay on course, I am sure that Indian companies which are already household names in the domestic market will soon be well known abroad," Mr. Goh said.

The Bangalore Information Technology Park, which will offer factory, office and residential space, is expected to be ready by the end of next year. It aims to meet the needs of high-tech companies in the computer, electronics and telecommunications industries.

There was an air of expectancy and optimism at yesterday's ceremony as speaker after speaker praised the speed with which the project has progressed.

Singapore's Economic Development Board chairman Philip Yeo, who was involved in the initial discussions on the project, said that if the record time—six months from conception to ground breaking—was an indication of things to come, he was confident of the park's future.

Mr. Ratan N. Tata, chairman of the Tata group, one of the park's joint-venture partners with a 40 per cent stake described it as a small step towards India joining the action that was now taking place in the booming economies of east Asia.

Bangalore is the capital of Karnataka state, which has a 20 per cent stake in the project. Chief Minister M. Veerappa Moily of Karnataka state made a pledge to the park's investors, promising to speed up the pace at which permits and licences are processed.

The idea for the park was conceived by Prime Minister Goh and his Indian counterpart Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao when they met in Jakarta in 1992. In his speech yesterday Mr. Goh said the decision to have the park here was based on Bangalore's good reputation with foreign investors.

However, before the expected influx of investors took place, Bangalore would have to restructure itself and develop its supporting infrastructure, he said. Singapore companies, he added, would be able to work with local partners here to bring this about.

If all went well, the park could become a forerunner of future industrial estates, and form a nucleus for the development of satellite townships around the city, said Mr. Goh who is on a week- long visit to India.

After the ceremony, Mr. Liew Mun Leong, group managing director of L&M Group Investments—a member of the Singapore consortium which has the remaining 40 per cent stake in the project—told reporters that Bangalore was an eminently suitable site. It had many computer companies and professionals.

"Rather than bring them back to the US or Singapore it's better to operate here—it's cheaper," he noted.

Dubbed the Silicon Valley of India, Bangalore is home to many household names like Texas Instruments, Motorola, Hewlett-Packard and IBM.

And with what is estimated to be a third of the 9,000 information technology professionals in India living or working here, the city has been a driving force behind the country's growing software industry. The Information Technology Park will add to its attraction, and to Singapore's profile here.

Daily Views Significance of Goh's India Visit

BK2901095694 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Jan 94 p 34

[Editorial: "Symptoms of the India Fever"]

[Text] Amidst the deafening roars of a Roman triumph, the official who held the wreath over the hero's head kept up a murmured refrain: "Remember you are only human." In the same way, it is as well not to forget that New Delhi's Republic Day pageantry is an annual affair. There is a guest of honour every year, and not all guests leave a significant imprint once the dust of the ceremony has settled. If Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong's presence lent a new dimension to Wednesday's celebrations, it was because the honour bestowed on him symbolises India's own changing economic perceptions. Now nearing its end, Mr. Goh's visit to India is meaningful because it is part of an integrated package and not just another diplomatic ritual.

The timing is revealing. A Singapore Prime Minister's visit would not have had the same impact even two years ago. Not only does India appear to be psychologically prepared to make the most of what Singapore has to offer, but many of the institutional changes needed to take advantage of the connection are already in place. However, the success that clearly marks the tour may prompt two questions. First, why was this rapport so long delayed? Secondly, will it result in a permanent qualitative and quantitative change so that Singapore leads ASEAN and the world in helping India to open up?

The usual short answer to the first question is that economics was hostage to politics all these years. This simplification may not be untrue, but it is not the whole truth. The confluence of stars (to borrow Mr. Goh's phrase) demands certain objective conditions that were not present earlier. It has taken time and effort to develop the large industrial base, a huge pool of scientists and engineers, and a 200-million-strong middle class that have made India attractive to investors. Similarly, Singapore has built up gradually the reserves that are now available for investment, and taken the strategic decision to sprout a second wing. What is just as important is the fact that these are complementary attributes in a potentially strategic situation.

The agreements signed during the last few days would seem to bear this out. Seldom does an official visit produce so much in so short a time. But this is only a beginning. Important though they are, the agreements alone will not generate wealth. They will only help to create the right conditions for resourceful Singaporeans and Indians to give a boost to trade or set up joint ventures. The information-sharing arrangement between the Trade Development Board and six Indian organisations is a case in point. It will be exactly as rewarding as the use to which the information is put is productive.

Ultimately, the relationship will be what the private sectors in the two countries make of it. Singapore brings special expertise to the partnership. Not just capital or access to technology, but an international outlook, and well-honed skills in labour relations, property development and banking. Singapore's unique achievement in attracting twice as many tourists as there are citizens should be of interest to a country that has some of the world's most spectacular natural sights and human artefacts, but not the infrastructure for enough visitors to enjoy them.

India might also find it worthwhile to decentralise authority further so that project clearance is not held up, and to open up new areas, such as real estate, to foreign investment. Reforms in both fields would have a tremendous impact on domestic enterprise as well, and help to eradicate corruption rooted in too many complex restrictions. New Delhi might tackle some of these issues in next month's budget. Meanwhile, both countries would benefit from a better flow of information. India is not "Little India" writ large. Neither is Singapore only the shopping in Orchard Road. The sooner these tired stereotypes dissolve, the better it will be for pragmatic interaction.

Air Services With Pakistan Gets Boost

BK2801135894 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Jan 94 p 2

[Text] Singapore and Pakistan have agreed to further liberalize their air services agreement, the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore (CAAS) said on 27 January. Effective immediately, the revised agreement allows each country's designated airline to operate four-weekly services using any aircraft type between the two countries. Now Singapore Airlines, SIA, operates one weekly Boeing B747 and two weekly Airbus A310 services to Karachi, with a total weekly seat capacity of 767 seats.

For its part, Pakistan International Airlines operates three weekly A310 services to Singapore, providing a total weekly capacity of 204 seats.

Both airlines plan to increase their services this year, CAAS said.

Navy To Acquire 12 Patrol Craft

BK2901144894 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] The Republic of Singapore Navy is to acquire 12 new patrol craft to replace 12 coastal patrol craft that have served the Navy since 1980's. The second minister for defense, Dr. Lee Boon Yang, said the new patrol craft will be equiped with state-of-the-art command, control, and communications system. They will further enhance the Navy's fighting and civil defense capabilities.

Dr. Lee said for the first time in Singapore Navy's shipbuilding program, all the phases of design, construction, and system integration are carried out locally. The patrol vessels will be designed and built by the Singapore Shipbuilding and Engineering, a subsidiary of Singapore Technology. Dr. Lee was speaking at the launch of the Navy's second mine counter-measure vessel, RSS [Republic of Singapore Ship] (Kalau) at the Singapore Shipbuilding and Engineering yard at Tuas. The vessel is one of the four mine counter-measure vessels Singapore has ordered from Sweden.

Cambodia

Ieng Sary, Son Sen May Have Been Purged

BK2901133094 Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] PHNOM PENH, Jan 29 (AFP)—Two powerful members of the secretive clique that controls Cambodia's radical Khmer Rouge have been purged since the signing of the country's peace accord in late 1991, a local newspaper said Saturday.

The bi-weekly PHNOM PENH POST said Ieng Sary, foreign minister during the radical faction's 1975-79 period in power and "brother number two" in the organisation, second only to the notorious Pol Pot, was ousted along with Son Sen, defence minister under the Khmer Rouge government.

They appear to have lost their posts in 1992, the newspaper said.

Ieng Sary had been at the centre of internal party friction for years, the newspaper said, while Son Sen had lost out after a debate on whether to take part in the UN peace plan for the country.

Ieng Sary lost his post as Khmer Rouge "minister of defence" in May 1992 after unsuccessfully arguing inside the faction that it should participate in the peace plan to gain international credibility, according to the paper.

He was overruled by hardliners who saw the peace plan, especially a provision calling for the disbandment of the Khmer Rouge army, as a ploy to strengthen the Phnom Penh government.

Son Sen had occupied one of the two Khmer Rouge seats on the Supreme National Council, the national reconciliation body set up under the Paris peace accord to embody Cambodian sovereignty until last April's elections were held.

Citing Khmer Rouge sources, the paper said Son Sen was expected to maintain some influence inside the Khmer Rouge but that Ieng Sary, after disputes with leader Pol Pot and other figures in the faction, had been forced completely outside the power structure.

The PHNOM PENH POST said Pol Pot, who went underground amid international condemnation after his government was accused of killing some one million Cambodian civilians during its time in power, was still firmly in control of the Phnom Penh [as received].

'Observers' Criticize Ranariddh Singapore Trip

BK3001092994 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] According to various informed sources, Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh travelled to Singapore on 27 January. Observers have made different comments on the prince's trip. They are as follows:

Some say Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh went to Singapore for a medical checkup because his overwork had caused him dizziness and hypertension. But others believe that the prince's medical treatment in Singapore was a minor issue. What is important is that he wanted to talk to Singapore leaders in person about buying ammunition from Singapore, since the island state is a market place for war materiel.

Observers are watching the move to see whether their assumption is correct and whether Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh did go to Singapore only for a medical checkup or also to buy ammunition for the Phnom Penh Government troops, which is conducting a military campaign in the current 16th dry season. Some other observers hold that Singapore's intention of selling ammunition to the Phnom Penh government appears to be improper, because ASEAN's policy toward Cambodia is to achieve national reconciliation and peace. This position of ASEAN is emphatically mentioned in the ASEAN joint communique issued in January 1993 specifying that ASEAN wants Cambodia to reach national reconciliation and to regain peace. ASEAN wants to see the Cambodian problem settled in accordance with the five-point proposal of King Norodom Sihanouk.

Khmer Rouge Clarify 'Internal Solidarity'

BK3101013494 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Jan 94

["Clarification issued by the spokesman for the Party of Democratic Kampuchea on rumors regarding Democratic Kampuchea's internal affairs;" dated 29 January—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. There have been rumors concerning Democratic Kampuchea's [DK] internal affairs.

2. The spokesman for the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] would like to clarify that the DK is a movement of the nation and the people that has been building, consolidating, and expanding for years. The DK enjoys unity and internal solidarity in its policies, organization, and activities. The DK is carrying out

noble tasks—along with the entire Cambodian nation and people—to struggle and fight with a lofty sense of responsibility against the Vietnamese aggressors, territorial expansionists, and race exterminators and their lackeys.

People inside and outside of the country are aware of and clearly understand the PDK's role in collaborating with the Cambodian nation and people to liberate the nation and people and safeguard the Cambodian race.

The DK has been preserving its unity and internal solidarity as well as its solidarity with the nation and people. It will continue to do so in the future; this is vital to the DK and to our nation and people for many generations to come. This is the sole ideal and the cement that binds the DK's unity and solidarity; that is, love for the nation and people and the political platform of the Cambodian National Union Party [CNUP].

Every PDK member, regardless of whether they are from the old or the new generation, carries out their task according to their sector and field—that is, within the framework of this lofty and sacred love for the nation and people—and firmly adheres to the CNUP's political platform. Historical circumstances, the actual situation, and current and future geopolitics require the DK and the CNUP to adhere to this policy and organize new and appropriate generations of cadres. This is aimed at maintaining unity and internal solidarity so as to continue to join the nation and people in ensuring that a Cambodian nation and people exist in the world and absolutely preventing today's Cambodia from becoming a second Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of Vietnam].

If the DK did not enjoy unity and internal solidarity, it would not have been able to join with the nation and people in carrying out successive national tasks in the face of its savage and brutal enemies.
[Dated] 29 January 1994
[Signed] PDK Spokesman

Samphan Urges Support for Sihanouk Plan

BK3001104794 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Jan 94

["Appeal Issued on (?27) January by His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, to Our Compatriots Nationwide;" place not given—recorded]

[Text] Dear respected and beloved compatriots:

I. The 23 October 1991 Paris accord has clearly stipulated that the Vietnamese communists should withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and that a quadripartite Supreme National Council be set up to settle the issue of national reconciliation. The Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] has correctly and meticulously implemented every point of the Paris accord, especially the important clauses. But the Vietnamese aggressors, the Vietnamese communist puppets, and an alliance inside and outside UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] have opposed the accord from the beginning.

II. UNTAC organized elections in violation of the Paris accord. However, the Cambodian people have voted for the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party and the PDK has supported the outcome of the elections the FUNCINPEC Party has won. This is to allow the FUNCINPEC to form a new (?transitional) government, to set up a parliament, to codify a constitution, and to establish a real national government. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese aggressors, who have occupied Cambodia for 15 years, and their puppets as well as the alliance have shown their opposition to this by revolting and separating the seven provinces bordering Vietnam. They have used force and pressure to form a two-headed government. In reality, real state power still belongs to the puppets of the Vietnamese communists. They have repeatedly reorganized the formation [of the government] in opposition to and in violation of the Cambodian people's wishes, democracy, and the 23 October 1991 Paris accord.

III. Shortly after the creation of the two-headed government, the Vietnamese aggressors, the Vietnamese puppets, and the alliance marshalled their forces in Cambodia to attack the Cambodian people, national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea [DK]. In August 1993, they began launching military offensives on Phnum Chhat and Stoung [District]. They created all kinds of disasters, burned and plundered the people's property, shot the people dead, and raped their children in the most savage manner. These actions have caused appalling devastation.

IV. On 21 November 1993, King Norodom Sihanouk put forth a five-point policy for national reconciliation. The PDK, like the Cambodian nation and people, has fully supported the royal policy. The five points of the royal policy are as follows:

A. A total and immediate cease-fire across Cambodia;

B. A cessation of all military activities, including mine-laying and so on.

C. Return of Preah Vihear Temple, Pailin, and other regions controlled by Democratic Kampuchea to the state and government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

D. Dissolution of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and its incorporation into the Khmer Royal Armed Forces; and

E. Obligation of the government to offer the posts of co-ministers, deputy co-ministers, and co-state secretaries as well as advisory roles to PDK personages.

The king will appoint a PDK personage as his senior privy councillor.

In this context, the PDK, on the one hand, should cease having liberated zones and armed forces, while on the other, it should join both the government and army. This is to form an authentic national government and to establish an authentic national army.

The Cambodian nation and people as well as the PDK and the peace- and justice-loving countries of the world have supported the royal five-point policy with the aim of achieving national reconciliation. Also, among the people, the movement demanding national reconciliation has become increasingly vigorous.

V. The two-headed government, however, does not care about the royal five-point initiative, the national reconciliation, and the desire of the Cambodian nation and people and peace- and justice-loving countries of the world. They are only busy with:
A. Allowing the Vietnamese, old and new alike, to flow into Cambodia at will. There are now nearly four million Vietnamese in the country.
B. Attacking and attacking.
C. Amassing money extorted from the people to buy war materiel to further inflame the war.
D. Forcibly drafting the people and their children to serve as soldiers and to die on the battlefield one after another.
E. Creating thievery, banditry, and corruption; allowing commodities prices to go sky-high; and generating unemployment, beggary, and all kinds of vices.
F. Whatever the two-headed government is called, in reality it is the Vietnamese communist government that assumes 99 percent of state power in Phnom Penh and 100 percent in the provinces. This includes power in the military, police, civilian, and all other sectors. Therefore, it is the two-headed government, in particular the Vietnamese communists and their puppets as well as the alliance that should be held responsible for the survival of the Cambodian nation and people.

National problems are becoming increasingly serious as there are almost four million Vietnamese communists nationwide, especially in eastern Cambodia. The presence of over four million Vietnamese has created all kinds of serious national and social problems. Social problems, in particular, have become critical. People are starving; soldiers, policemen, public servants, teachers, and professors have not been paid; the number of beggars are increasing; and the problem of corruption and others have become acute.
G. In the face of this serious situation and national and social problems, I wish to appeal to the compatriots:
1. To join hands to carry out all kinds of activities to stop the war waged by the Vietnamese communists, the Vietnamese communist puppets, and the alliance;
2. To join hands to conduct all kinds of activities to prevent the serious social situation caused by the Vietnamese communist aggressors' occupation of Cambodia, by the power of the Vietnamese communists' puppet, and by all sorts of corrupt practices.
3. To join hands to support the national reconciliation plan of King Norodom Sihanouk;
4. To join hands to carry out all kinds of activities to prevent and do away with the problem of corruption and the problem of nearly four million old and new Vietnamese in Cambodia, and to promote national reconciliation in accordance with his majesty's five-point policy.

Our entire nation and people have become more united under King Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation banner. The old and new aggressors and their puppets have become terribly isolated, and have already been sentenced by the entire Cambodian nation and people. The cause of our nation and race, which is in the hands of all our people, will certainly prevail over their atheist enemies.

Down with the warmongers!

Long live the Cambodian nation and people!

Long live the king's national reconciliation policy!

KR Representative Mak Ben Views Reconciliation

BK3101045394 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Mak Ben, representative of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK-Khmer Rouge], at the PDK office in Phnom Penh on 27 January talked to local and foreign reporters about the situation concerning the national reconciliation policy in accordance with the five-point initiative of Samdech Euv [prince father] the king.

Mak Ben said that Samdech Euv the king thought that in order to resolve the current serious situation there was only one magic solution, which was to reconcile the nation by uniting all our national forces around the king and the throne. On 21 November 1993, the king put forward a five-point political initiative requiring that all national forces soften their respective positions so that everyone can unite and move toward genuine national reconciliation and peace.

The PDK has fully and unconditionally supported the king's five-point political initiative. The entire Cambodian nation and people in rural areas and cities and inside and outside the country have assisted and supported this five-point initiative. The world, particularly the ASEAN countries, are happy about the proposal and have welcomed it because they want Cambodia to have genuine peace and national reconciliation, which is conducive to peace, security, and stability in the entire region.

Mak Ben said that on 22 January Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh sent his representative to inform the PDK representative in Phnom Penh that Prince Krompreah and FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] fully accept the king's five-point initiative and that all the points should be implemented simultaneously. Furthermore, agreement was reached on setting up a nameless technical group for talks based on the king's five-point initiative.

Replying to the above clarification by Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, PDK chairman, expressed his joy and thanks to Prince Krompreah and noted that this is an important step, enabling the king's five-point policy to move toward realization in accordance with the king's lofty desire and the profound and sacred aspiration of the entire Cambodian nation and people.

It should be noted that the PDK has not demanded that any personalities or parties be excluded. The PDK wants to see all national forces united, including FUNCINPEC, the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party [BLDP], the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], the PDK, and other national forces, in order that there might be genuine national reconciliation, national unity, and peace.

Previously the CPP and H.E. Hun Sen repeatedly stated that only three points were to be discussed. On 7 January 1994, and later, the CPP and H.E. Hun Sen continued to demand that DK accept and implement the three points first before they agree to talk about other issues. This is offensive to the PDK and runs counter to the spirit of national reconciliation and the rallying of national forces.

We hope that H.E. Hun Sen and the CPP will reconsider this issue, accept the royal five-point political guidance, and send representatives to work in the technical group in accordance with the united aim of Prince Krompreah and H.E. Khieu Samphan. This is in order to move the king's five-point initiative toward its realization. In the immediate future, H.E. Khieu Samphan suggests that the technical group start its work straightaway with representatives from FUNCINPEC and the PDK. Once H.E. Hun Sen and the CPP clearly announce acceptance of the royal five-point initiative, then the CPP will also be included.

Mak Ben recalled that the BLDP has also declared support for the king's five-point initiative.

Hun Sen: KR Still Can Join in Reconstruction

BK2901122394 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen reaffirmed that the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC] will strive to restore security and political stability in the country and to elevate Cambodia's image in the international arena. This is aimed at stimulating foreign investors' confidence. He stated this at an audience granted to Mr. Gibson Phillip Henry, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of New Zealand to Cambodia, at the Council of Ministers office on the morning of 27 January.

At the meeting, his excellency the second prime minister made three requests for assistance from the New Zealand Government. First, he asked the government to provide general vocational training for the Khmer Royal Armed Forces' troops; second, supply necessary materials for the training; and third, develop Cambodia [words indistinct]. If New Zealand agrees to help develop Cambodia, it is requested that Cambodian soldiers are hired as workers. This is to give them jobs and so they may earn their living.

H.E. Hun Sen also requested that New Zealand provide the RGC with materials, mosquito nets, blankets, and medicine which will be given to Khmer Rouge soldiers rallying to the RGC. The royal government will not ask for armaments or ammunition, he emphasized.

With regard to the Khmer Rouge problem, H.E. Hun Sen reaffirmed that the RGC at all times leaves open the possibility for them to join in national reconstruction and achieve national unification. This is, however, possible only if they fulfill the five points of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman. On the contrary, they have continued to attack the RGC and people and refuse to recognize the legal royal government.

Before concluding, H.E. Hun Sen profoundly thanked the New Zealand troops, who had taken part in the elections and mine clearance in Cambodia. New Zealand continues to assist Cambodia in the demining operation in its capacity as a state in the same region.

For his part, Mr. Phillip reaffirmed to H.E. Hun Sen that New Zealand is always ready to cooperate in rehabilitating, rebuilding, and redeveloping Cambodia. New Zealand, he added, is willing to help restore Cambodia and is prepared to share weal and woe with the country. Currently, New Zealand is striving to promote cooperation in the development of the two countries.

Chea Sim Comments on Khmer Rouge Position

BK3101104294 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1000 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP January 31—Acting State President and Chairman of National Assembly Chea Sim said that the Khmer Rouge had not showed its fair attitude towards national reconciliation.

During a meeting with representative of Canadian diplomatic mission to Cambodia David Martin Colagott, Samdech Chea Sim said the faction still refused to recognise the Royal Government of Cambodia and conditions proposed by King Norodom Sihanouk on ceasefire, the faction's troops demobilisation and integration into the royal army, and the return of its controlled areas of Pailin and Preah Vihear to the royal government.

He also told the Canadian diplomat that the Khmer Rouge also increased its strategy in order regain power in the country.

The acting state president also expressed thanks to the Canadian government for its efforts and assistance to the peace process and national reconstruction of Cambodia.

For his part, David Martin expressed pleasure over the unity between the two main parties of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the CPP [Cambodian People's Party] in the government, stressing that it was the firm aspiration for Cambodians.

Choam Khsan Shelled, Anlong Veng Operations

BK3001150694 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 30 Jan 94

[By Kevin Barrington]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Jan 30 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge guerrillas were shelling hundreds of rounds of rocket and artillery fire at government positions around a town near Cambodia's northern border with Thailand, a military officer said Sunday.

"Choam Khsan is still in our hands as before," the officer said referring to the border town in remote Preah Vihear province which started to come under heavy artillery attack early this week, with about 100 rounds being fired each day.

Several hundred familes fled their homes to escape the intense shelling and rocket fire and moved to the safety of the provincial capital, Tbeng Meanchey, the officer who requested anonymity said.

Many families had to leave before they could harvest their rice crops and hundreds of rice-fields were burnt, he said.

The government cooperated with aid agencies and to airlift in food and shelter Friday for more than 2,000 displaced people who had gathered in Tbeng Meanchey, an aid agency official said.

Tbeng Meanchey is currently inaccessible by road but government troops were reported to be trying to clear mines which block the road running north through a heavy Khmer Rouge area in central Kompong Thom province.

Meanwhile "serious military activities" were taking place around the Khmer Rouge's headquarters for all of northern Cambodia at Anlong Veng, Cabinet Minister Veng Sereivut said without elaborating.

Defence Minister Tie Banh said that government troops started moving on the Khmer Rouge base at Anlong Veng on Friday in a bigger assault than previous ones.

Earlier offensives in the area were called off because of bad weather and poor logisitics.

"Our troops should have no problems capturing that area," Tie Banh said.

Other government officials would not specify whether the advance was an all-out assault to take the base or just an attempt to use military pressure to push the guerrillas towards peace talks.

Reports of an impending attack have been circulating for weeks, confirmed by some government officials and denied by others.

A Western diplomat said that some military officials were reluctant to talk about activity in the area "because they didn't want to build up expectations and then have a failure."

But he said he would not be surprised if the government had launched a major attack. "They were pretty much gradually creeping towards Anlong Veng over the past two weeks," the diplomat said.

Another Western diplomat said he was aware the government had been moving men and munitions into the area for some weeks but could not confirm what was happening on the ground.

However, he questioned the military significance of capturing the base.

If the Khmer Rouge were faced with a large-scale attack, the guerrillas would probably just abandon the base like they did when a similar base came under heavy attack at Phum Chat in northwestern Cambodian last August, he said.

Phum Chat is right beside the Thai border and government officers said at the time that the guerrillas had crossed into Thailand and escaped.

"The question to ask is 'Can the Khmer Rouge continue to abandon bases?' And if they can, 'Do they have others in a neighbouring country?'" the diplomat said.

The Khmer Rouge's infamous one-legged general Ta Mok was based in Anlong Veng but military officials and diplomats said he left in December, together with a number of his men, to set up another command post in Preah Vihear province not far from Choam Khsan.

Attacks in the Choam Khsan district have increased since then.

KR Claim People Destroy Bavel Positions

BK3001100194 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Report on the attack by the people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK-Khmer Rouge] to destroy the Vietnamese communist puppets' invading forces around Bavel District in Battambang Province.

It is worth recalling that the people and the NADK had routed the Vietnamese communist puppets' military offensives in the Bavel region of Battambang Province in early January. However, the Vietnamese puppets continued to massacre their fellow countrymen, plunder their cattle, and burn their rice crops and homes. This made the people extremely furious. So, between 24 and 26 January, they joined forces with the NADK to attack and destroy the Vietnamese communist puppets' troops around Bavel District. The following are the results of the onslaught against the Vietnamese puppet forces:

1. On 26 January, a group of our forces attacked and completely destroyed the position of the 24th regiment from Division 6 stationed at Ampel Pram Daeum, the position of the 8th battalion at Boeng Sangke, and the position of a company at (Siem) village. We killed 30 invaders, including a regiment commander and a deputy commander of the 6th division, and wounded many others. The remaining enemy soldiers were forced to beat a hasty retreat to Bavel. The people also captured two enemy soldiers, seized 20 assorted firearms—including DK-75, 80-mm, DK-82, 12.7-mm, and 60-mm guns; B-40 rocket launchers, and AK rifles—and destroyed some armaments. They also liberated many thousands of villagers in Ampel commune.

2. On 26 January, over 200 people closely cooperated with the NADK to attack the Vietnamese communist puppets' invading troops in the areas of S'tha Po, Prey Khpuos, (Dei S'at), and Kbal Krabei. We killed 15 enemy soldiers and wounded many others. We also liberated many hundreds of families in S'tha Po village.

3. On 25 January, a battalion of the Vietnamese communist puppets planned to attack us from behind. But we ambushed it, killed seven enemy soldiers and wounded five others. The remaining troops were forced to retreat to Lvea.

4. On 24 January, the people and NADK attacked and routed invading enemy troops along Route 5 in the area between Chroy M'teh and (Ta Pi). We killed five enemy soldiers and wounded 10 others, and we dismantled the Vietnamese communist puppets' state authorities in the following five villages: Chroy M'teh, Am, Ta Ping Toch, Ta Ping Thom, and Tuol Neakru. We also seized more than 10 assorted guns.

These were the counterattacks mounted by the people to prevent the Vietnamese communist puppets from mobilizing their troops for offensives. These are attacks made in self-defense to protect the people's lives and their property, cattle, carts, plows, and rice crops.

The people say the only way to defend their lives is to cooperate closely with the NADK. They also say that the entire Cambodian nation and people, both in the urban and rural areas, are now rising up. They add that they can no longer allow the Vietnamese communists, the Vietnamese puppets, and their alliance to continue inflaming the war to kill Cambodians at will.

Khmer Rouge Claim Tanks Captured at Sre Noy

BK3001085594 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] The Vietnamese communist puppets on 26 January sent out more than 200 troops backed by seven tanks to invade a liberated area north of Sre Noy [in Oddar Meanchey Province]. The people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea ambushed them with mines and attacked them with heavy guns on the stretch of road at Prey S'at, killing 12 enemy soldiers and wounding many others. We also seized a significant quantity of firearms and ammunition and captured two tanks—one about to run out of gas and the other about to break down. The enemy ground troops and the other five tanks hastily retreated behind their lines.

VGNUFC on Initial Result of Samraong Attack

BK2801063194 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jan 94

[Report on results of the people's attack which destroyed Samraong, the seat of Oddar Meanchey Province]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Over 2,000 people were divided into groups to attack the Vietnamese communist puppet administrators and ringleaders from the western part of Samraong District along Route 69. They attacked and destroyed the police post and the site of an army engineering unit, which was in charge of preparing the way for suppressive operations. Another group of the people's forces attacked an artillery position at Don Ken village south of Samraong District hall. Another group attacked the central area, totally destroying the Oddar Meanchey provincial hall, the provincial seat, and Samraong District hall. Another group attacked the camps of the Vietnamese communist puppets at O Russei, destroying two positions belonging to the 286th Division and Nhoek Bunchhai's forces. Another group attacked positions in the suburban area, totally destroying the positions at Bos Sbouv and Trabek.

All groups in this people's attack linked up at Samraong market and occupied this area for over 3 hours. The people's forces destroyed the puppets' heavy military machines which were being used for building roads for their military trucks, as well as armored personnel carriers and tanks used for launching operations in the eastern and western parts of Route 68. They destroyed three [words indistinct], five [words indistinct] tractors, four ten-wheeled and thirteen-wheeled trucks, an oil truck, a water truck, two ammunition depots, two 122-mm and B-30 cannon, three 82-mm mortars, four 12.7 guns, and two DK-75 guns. They also killed 36 of the enemy on the spot and wounded over 60 others. [passage omitted].

VGNUFC Reports Attack on Stoung Market

BK2801034194 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jan 94

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On the night of 25 January, the people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] took the initiative in attacking the Vietnamese communist puppet stronghold in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province. The people believe that this bridgehead should be burned to prevent them from attacking us. Before midnight on 25 January, the people and the NADK surrounded and attacked the Stoung District township. After an hour of fighting, we had completely occupied the district market and destroyed the district office buildings, two barracks, a police quarters, six vehicles and armored carriers, and a rice warehouse. We killed seven cruel district officials; four puppet officers holding the rank of colonel, major, and captain; and 12 invading enemy soldiers. We also wounded a number of enemy soldiers and captured 38 others. The other puppet troops quickly fled for their lives from the Stoung District township. [passage omitted]

Khmer Rouge: 68 Ampil Villages Liberated

BK2901111994 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Excerpt] In January 1994, the people in Ampil District of Oddar Meanchey Province launched attacks to liberate their villages and communes from the Vietnamese communist puppets and the U.S. puppets, who jointly invaded and seized the district in August 1993.

Since the beginning of January, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea joined forces with the people to mount attacks and liberated 68 villages in the area from Route 68 to the west [words indistinct], from Ampil to Phnum Srok, and from Phnum Srok to Banteay Chhmar. [passage omitted]

Cabinet Waives Visas, Bans Timber Exports

BK2901104794 Phnom Penh AKP in French 1029 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] Phnom Penh 28 Jan (AKP)—The Cambodian Government has decided to waive entry visas for Cambodia for visits of two weeks or less.

This decision was made on Wednesday, 26 January, at a Council of Ministers meeting chaired by Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Hun Sen, first and second prime ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia respectively. The decision will be effective as of 1 March 1994. At present, foreigners must pay $20 for an entry visa at Pochentong Airport.

Concerning agricultural development for the period of 1994-95, the meeting decided to impose a ban on the export of logs and timber, but it still authorizes the exploitation of wood for local needs.

With regard to rubber exploitation, the government has decided in principle to privatize rubber production. It also examined the project for palm oil cultivation, saying it favored foreign and local investments in that sector.

The government has also adopted [number indistinct] May as Water Policy Day. On that day, all citizens should participate in work to construct irrigation systems. They should work on these projects for 15 days per year.

Indonesia

Talks on Dispute With Malaysia Slated

BK2901131594 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Indonesia was of the opinion that the second round of talks with Malaysia on the disputed Sipadan and Ligitan Islands have achieved maximum progress even though a settlement has yet to be realized.

Izhar Ibrahim, the Indonesian delegation leader to the talks in Kuala Lumpur, expressed hope that the progress would pave the way toward the achievement of further progress in ensuing talks. No time frame has been set for the settlement of the dispute although the two parties agreed to hold further talks in Jakarta in four months' time. Apart from this, the two nations also agreed that the issue of Sipadan and Ligitan Islands settlement be based on the principles of international law.

Malaysian Understanding Sought

BK3101081194 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 31 Jan 94

["From the press review"]

[Text] The daily MERDEKA highlights the dispute over the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan. The daily understands Malaysia's apprehension if the International Court of Justice confirms Indonesian ownership of the two disputed islands because the sea lanes from Tawau to Malaysia's Exclusive Economic Zone situated in the Sulawesi Straits will be under Indonesian control. However, MERDEKA hopes that Malaysia will discard such a narrow-minded perception and will instead adopt a far-sighted attitude.

The daily reiterates that Indonesia has no intention whatsoever of putting Malaysia in a disadvantageous position. It recalls that Southeast Asia was once a kingdom alternatively ruled by sovereign rulers in the southern part of the Malay archipelago and in the Malay Peninsula. It adds: Why can't the fact that Singapore—the majority of whose population is not of Malay stock—

is able to cooperate with Indonesia in developing the Riau islands serve as an example for Indonesia and Malaysia—whose peoples have the same forefathers -to have good relations?

Alatas Reiterates Support for Bosnia Arms

BK2901131094 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1204 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 29 (ANTARA)—In response to recent talks between President Suharto and Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, Indonesia plans to post an RI [Republic of Indonesia] ambassador in Sarajevo, Bosnia, this year.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told the press after inaugurating Syam Sumanagara as inspector general at the Foreign Ministry here over the weekend that the realization of the plan to open full diplomatic ties with Bosnia should be implemented soon.

"We are just waiting for a decision on who will be appointed Indonesian ambassador to Bosnia," he said, adding that Bosnia is also considering a reciprocal step.

The plan to open full diplomatic ties between Indonesia and Bosnia has been discussed by President Suharto and Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, who visited Indonesia recently.

Alatas said that Indonesia will maintain its stance to support Bosnia on the issue of the lifting of arms embargo imposed by the United Nations to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

He said that Indonesia also backs Bosnia's rejection to the idea or resolution of lands division in the region. [passage omitted]

Comments on Settlement Chances

BK2901100994 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Speaking to newsmen at the Sukarno-Hatta International Airport on his return from a three-day visit to Yemen yesterday, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas expressed his opinion that the Bosnia-Herzegovina problem could probably be settled through the Nonalignment Movement, NAM and the Islamic Organization Conference, ICO, because of the larger number of countries involved in the issue. Minister Ali Alatas was optimistic that if a conference was hosted by the Nonalignment Movement and ICO, there was a hope that peace would be restored to Bosnia when compared to the unilateral conferences held in Geneva.

According to the minister, a long series of conferences had already been held and Bosnia is concerned over the responsibility and attitude of the United Nations Security Council.

Official Denies Army Encroached on PNG Territory

BK3001133194 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] The ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] patrols along the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border regions in Irian Jaya have never intruded into the neighboring country's territory.

When meeting with Papua New Guinean Defense Minister Paul Tohian in Jayapura, Brigadier-General Rustam Kastor, Commander of the 8th Trikora Regional Command, stressed that Papua New Guinea's news report about ABRI's patrols intruding into the neighboring country was untrue. He said he considered the reports as irresponsible and that they have been brought up by certain groups to destroy the existing good relations of the two governments. He said Indonesia respects the sovereignty of other countries, including Papua New Guinea and ABRI, in carrying out its responsibilities, places its territorial operations as top priority. In carrying out its duties, ABRI has never used military strength. Rather, it chooses to use greater contact with the local community, including separatist groups in efforts to make them realize of their mistakes.

Apart from meeting with the 8th Trikora Regional Commander, the Papua New Guinean defense minister also met with the governor of Irian Jaya, Jacob Pantiri. He also observed the ongoing development of a toll road network from Irian Jaya to Mutong in Papua New Guinea.

Diplomatic Ties To Be Established With St. Lucia

BK2901134494 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1216 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] New York, Jan 29 (ANTARA)—Indonesia is set to open diplomatic ties with Saint Lucia, a small nation in the eastern part of the Caribbean. Information Officer at the Indonesian Embassy in Washington Hupudio Supardi said here Friday the signing of a joint communique on the opening of the diplomatic relations between the two countries will be carried out at the Indonesian Embassy on February 2.

With these new diplomatic ties, Arifin Siregar will become Indonesian ambassador to the United States, and pluralistically to Grenada, Saint Vincent, and Saint Lucia.

The opening of diplomatic relations with Saint Vincent was conducted in Washington on November 30, 1993, shortly after Arifin assumed his position as Indonesian ambassador to the United States, while the diplomatic ties with Grenada was opened during the term of Ambassador A.R. Ramly.

According to the embassy spokesman, Indonesia's diplomatic relations with Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, and Grenada are of high political significance, as the small

Caribbean countries each have the same vote as the major countries. [passage omitted]

Editorial on Political Maturity, Democratization

BK2901125394 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 7 Jan 94 p 2

[Excerpts] Addressing the 21st anniversary of the United Development Party (PPP) on 5 January, Party Chairman H.Ismail Hassan Metareum stressed that the quest for greater political openess and democracy has become a dominant issue in the life of the people now. This is a consequence of the success achieved by Indonesia during the first 25-year long-term development master plan.

We agree with the PPP chairman's claim that the people's increasing maturity in political affairs has led them to demand for greater democracy and further encourage them to fight for their rights and to protect their interests. These are the products of the political development that has been continuously implemented by the new order government. Likewise, the fact that the people have higher aspirations and are becoming more critical is inseparable from the development progress.

Many highly intellectual younger Indonesians, who have been educated overseas, and their counterparts, who have been growing up under the new order government over the last 25 years, did not face the rebellion by the G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] at all. They did not experience the struggle for national independence and the physical revolution from 1945 to the 1950's. They only know about these facts through reading material. This means that even the current young generation, who are under 25 years old, was not born yet when the country was struggling for independence. They too are ignorant of the G-30-S/PKI uprising in 1965.

In view of this, we can expect the Indonesian young generation, who returned to their homeland after completing their studies overseas, and other youths growing up during the new order's development program and those who were born after the G-30-S/PKI uprising to have a dynamism, aspirations, and visions that are different from those of the pre-G-30-S/PKI uprising generation.

Basically, we can understand that it is difficult for the youths, who are currently below 25 years old, to understand why the government still fears danger from the leftist and rightist extremists in the country.

We are highlighting these reasons to reaffirm Metareum's statement on the current need for greater political openess and greater democracy. Relatively speaking, when our current young generation becomes more daring and expresses their ideas and criticisms against government officials, this should be accepted as something normal and as the outcome of the development achievements in various fields.

In this case, the dynamism, aspirations, and visions that are spreading now would, perhaps, be different from those of the older generation. This in turn should be considered fair, frank, and constructive. It is hoped that our government officials can be more accomodating of the dynamism and development of political awareness in the country. They should be tactful in promoting openess by holding dialogues with the people without overemphasizing approaches to national security. [passage omitted]

There is a possibility that the selection of the PPP leadership is based on the figures' political affiliations, rather than on true qualifications. Factional differences, however, could bridge together by considering the cadreization system implemented by the figures running in the party election.

Even though we are a little late in sending our greetings to the PPP on the occassion of its 21st anniversary, we hope that the PPP will always be one of our successful socio-political forces and is able to implement development programs as desired by the new order government.

Minister: Loan Not Related to Oil Prices

BK2901093994 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0525 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 29 (ANTARA)—Finance Minister Mar'ie Muhammad said Saturday the government's step to secure U.S.$400 million worth of external standby loans is not related to the collapse of crude price.

"Neither is it needed to strengthen the position of the country's foreign exchange reserves which currently stand at U.S.$12 billion," the minister said after a meeting with President Suharto.

The Indonesian Government is now seeking foreign funds as a standby loan that can be cashed any time when needed.

The central bank, Bank Indonesia, (BI) has given a mandate to six foreign banks to provide the syndicated loan.

The six foreign banks are Chase Manhattan, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris, Dresdner Bank and the Long-Term Credit Bank.

Mar'ie Muhammad said that the government's effort to get standby loan is just a normal thing so that there is no need to kick a fuss about. Explaining the background of the need to secure a standby loan, the minister said that a government—or state-owned project—usually gets export credits about 80-85 percent of the project's total value only.

"The remaining 15-20 percent should be covered by the government itself," he said, adding that "We can use our own funds but they could reduce our foreign exchange reserves."

The external export credits are never enough to finance government's projects, he added.

For the first two-year period, the interest rate of the loan is set at 0.75 above the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and in the third year the rate will be increased to 0.875 percent.

Carrying a five-year gcece period, the loan will be repaid in five phases in every six months.

The agreement on the loan will be signed in March.

Official Dismisses Reports of Taiwan Talks

BK2801135094 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] Reports that ASEAN will hold economic talks with Taiwan have been dismissed as untrue. In a press statement issued in Jakarta today, ASEAN Secretary General Datuk Ajit Singh said ASEAN has no plan to hold any official talks with Taiwan. The ASEAN secretary general stressed that it is normal for ASEAN businessmen to hold consultations with third parties at international meetings. In this connection, Datuk Ajit Singh said ASEAN officials may hold hold informal talks with Taiwanese counterparts at an APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] meeting in Jakarta at the end of this month.

Government Responds to Increased Foreign Poaching

BK2801123194 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1009 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Article by Jauhari Teguh Sugiharto]

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 28 (ANTARA)—Aceh fishermen have come out from silence to vent anger at the increasing number of foreign poachers in their waters by throwing molotov cocktails at intruders.

They even threatened to use guns if the foreigners insisted on entering the area without permission.

Seemingly, the action comes as a call for more attention to preventing poaching cases in other waters of this archipelago, right from its westernmost province of Aceh to the easternmost province of Irian Jaya.

The fishermen's action has caused some officials to urge the government to take necessary measures.

Aceh regional House of Representatives' Commission B secretary Fuad Zakaria said the government should pay special attention to the problem.

"It is now high time that security forces intensify their patrol of Aceh waters and if poaching continues, the central government in Jakarta should send protests to countries concerned," he added.

Aceh is not the only victim of poaching. Foreign fishermen have also intruded into North Sumatra's waters and South Sumatra's Bangka and Belitung Islands.

Reports from Bangka said that tens of foreign fishermen were left unrestricted to operate in the region. Apart from the indiscriminate exploitation of marine resources, their operations also destroy the fish's natural habitat and frustrating local fishermen from their income.

Head of South Sumatra police public relations chief Lieutenant Colonel Syahrifudin Madri Gumay said that action has been taken with the arrest of a foreign trawler.

"Together with the special waters police, we constantly supervise the waters around Bangka and Natuna Islands and will continue to seek more information on the foregin fishermen," he said.

An official of the local waters police, Police Captain R. Nasution confirmed that there have been reports of the increased poaching by foreign fishermen in Indonesian waters.

He said a Task Force has caught a foreign trawler red handed with a dead weight of 99 tonnes. It carried a number of foreign crewmen.

"We found tonnes of fish catch, large trawling nets and corals as evidence," he said, adding that other fishing ships managed to escape.

Nasution noted that the local police's equipment was almost no match for the foreigners who got away.

Director general of fishery at the Agriculture Ministry Mokhtar Abdullah said that marine exploitation in Malacca Strait should not be allowed to threaten international relations as many countries have their own interests at stake.

According to biological resources director Sukoco Adi Sutrisno, speaking in a meeting recently, said that the Malacca Strait is part of the Exclusive Economic Zone and a crowded international sea lane.

It contains a fish resource of about 332,000 tons per year including shrimps and coral fish.

"They are already being exploited by fishermen from Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau and those who have license to operate from the central government in Jakarta.

Meanwhile, reports from the eastern part of Indonesia said that foreign poachers in the region are equipped with modern and comprehensive facilities such as fish location detector.

Many of their trawlers fishing ships are like "floating factories": catching fishes and directly manufacturing them in the ship, so that when they anchor at a port they only have to sell their goods.

Reports from Central Maluku said that some 16 foreign fishermen were jailed in Halmahera last year for illegally entering Indonesian waters.

Sulawesi, Irian Jaya and Nusa Tenggara waters are also among the targets of foreign poachers.

The reports should therefore be sufficient enough evidence that poaching by foreign fishermen in Indonesia exists and they harm the interest of the country, particularly our own fishermen.

Laos

Politburo Member Sees SRV Party Delegation

BK3101144994 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 January, Oudom Khatthi-gna, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and personnel in charge of guiding mass organization work, received, at the Office of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee in Vientiane, a courtesy call from Do Vanh Tai, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and his delegation, which was on a friendship visit to our country.

On this occasion, Oudom Khatthi-gna welcomed the delegation, whose visit, he said, has brought about the further promotion and enhancement of the special relations of fraternal friendship between Laos and Vietnam. On the same occasion, Do Vanh Tai informed Oudom Khatthi-gna of the success of the visit and the outcome of his delegation's talks with a delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP Central Committee led by Somsavat Lengsavat, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Committee. He said: Following the talks, the two sides have unanimously agreed to improve and broaden cooperation with friendly countries as well as peace-loving countries in the world.

Delegation Signs Agreement, Departs

BK3101094094 Vientiane KPL in English 0756 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Vientiane, January 31 (KPL)—The Foreign Relations Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, on January 30, signed with the Foreign Relations Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee a cooperation agreement between the two boards for 1994.

Signing the agreement were foreign minister Somsavat Lengsavat, who is deputy head of the Party CC [Central Committee] Foreign Relations Board of Laos, and Mr. Do Vanh Tai, deputy head of the Party CC Foreign Relations Board of Vietnam.

The cooperation agreement provides that the Vietnamese side will give assistance in expertise through the party channel to the Lao side. It also will help train some more political staff for Laos.

Mr. Do Vanh Tai and his delegation left here for home in the afternoon of the same day, ending a week-long visit to Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic].

KPL Denies Thai's 'Slanderous Charges'

BK2901130394 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Thailand's English language daily BANGKOK POST on 27 January carried a headline saying: Thais Claim 100 Die From Torture After Breaking Laos' Border Law. Quoting slanderous charges made by a Thai citizen, Mr. Anonglak Khambunruang, 23, the newspaper reported that the said Thai citizen accused Lao authorities of failing to look after and torturing Thai citizens who are arrested and detained for illegally entering Laos.

The truth is that Mr. Anonglak Khambunruang was recently detained by Lao authorities in Champassak Province for committing violations against the laws of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Lao authorities, however, later released and sent him back to Thailand.

KPL categorically denies the allegations published by the BANGKOK POST which irresponsibly quoted the fabricated charges made by Mr. Anonglak Khambunruang. We hold that the slanderous charges are baseless and have been fabricated to purely serve certain bad elements in Thailand who are intent on undermining the relations of friendship and good neighborliness between the Lao and Thai peoples which are currently developing favorably.

Border Points Opened With SRV Province

BK2801091094 Vientiane KPL in English 0759 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] Vientiane, January 28 (KPL)—Khammouane and Vietnam's Quang Binh Province have agreed to open two more border checkpoints in the District of Boualapha, namely Khun Se and Nong Ma. This is aimed to facilitate communication contacts and border trade.

The decision was reached at a border meeting between this central Lao province and Quang Binh on January 26. At the meeting, the two sides also reached a consensus to inspect and repair the damaged demarcation posts.

Philippines

Ramos Appoints New Finance Secretary

BK3101120194 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 27 Jan 94 p 12

[Text] President Ramos yesterday appointed Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) Chairman Roberto de Ocampo as acting finance secretary replacing Ernest Leung effective 1 February 1994. Ocampo's designation to the powerful finance portfolio has been floated around for quite sometime. Apparently, Malacanang has received favorable feedbacks on him, especially from the business community.

The finance post was vacated in May 1993 when the nomination of then Finance Secretary Ramon del Rosario Jr. was rejected by the Commission on Appointments [CA]. Leung, a competent technical man who shuns publicly, was not keen on being named the permanent finance secretary, a Malacanang source said.

Leung has been an old hand in the finance department having served as assistant finance secretary during the Aquino administration.

President Ramos scouted for candidates for the finance portfolio from the private sector. But his efforts were unsuccessful because of the sad fate of Del Rosario at the hands of the CA.

The president appointed Leung to two important positions—as president of the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) and chairman of the Central Bank board of liquidators effective 1 February 1994.

The Board of Liquidators has the task of disposing of the assets and liabilities of the old Central Bank. The president also designated DBP Vice Chairman Alfredo Antonio as officer in charge of the DBP, effective 1 February, said Ocampo.

Security Adviser on Talks: 'Slow Progress'

BK3101015494 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 27 Jan 94 p 2

[By Fel V. Maragay]

[Text] National Security Adviser Jose Almonte said yesterday the stalled peace talks between the government and various insurgent forces have been a cause of alarm for the Ramos administration but added that the government could not be faulted for the slow progress of the talks.

In an interview with Malacanang newsmen, Almonte admitted it was very difficult to give a time-frame for the conclusion of the peace negotiations with the communist rebels, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and rightist rebel soldiers.

"It depends on several factors which are not within the control of the government," he said.

The exploratory talks between the government and the National Democratic Front (NDF) scheduled this month in Vietnam have been shelved anew because of certain conditions being demanded by NDF leader Jose Maria Sison which are unacceptable to the government.

The peace talks between the government and the MNLF have also bogged down because the government has rejected a demand of MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari that he be allowed to have 500 armed security men while attending the negotiations outside of his base in Sulu.

The Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan [Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance] (RAM) led by former army Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan has been very critical over the lack of progress in the peace talks.

Almonte expressed the view that the various rebel groups will not go back to the hills to resume the fighting just because the peace process has been faltering.

The national security adviser said the basic reforms which the government has instituted has "pulled the rug from under the feet of the rebels."

"There was a pre-emption of the cause of the rebels," he said, stressing that the government's programs also reflect the cause of the rebels in many ways.

"Therefore, there is no reason for the rebels to continue fighting the government, in addition of course to the changes happening in the world," he said.

"Insofar as the socio-political framework is concerned, we could say that the nation is ready for the economic thrust as defined by the government," he added.

Almonte rated the restoration of social and political stability as one of the major accomplishments of the Ramos administration during the past 540 days.

He said the best indicator of stability is the fact that the various rebel groups are talking with the government about the peaceful resolution of the armed conflict.

Asked about his opinion on the current confrontations in the political arena, Almonte said these are indicative of a vibrant democratic process.

"We expect these activities. We should be worried when they no longer take place," he said.

Source on Balweg Exit From NPA Group

BK2801055794 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Jan 94 p SB-5

[By Isidoro S. Chammag]

[Text] Bontoc, Mt. Province—Now it can be told.

The reason of former rebel priest Conrado Balweg for leaving in haste the New People's Army (NPA) group operating in Central Cordillera early 1986 was that he was about to be liquidated by his fellow rebels for acts inimical to the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

This was disclosed last week by old man Mario Yag-ao, a native of Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao, during a dialogue here with PNP [Philippine National Police] officers.

Yag-ao, who was the first president of the Cordillera Bodong Association (CBA), an organization of tribal peace pact holders in Kalinga and Mountain Province which was organized by the Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA), arrived here with other Tinglayan tribal leaders to witness the surrender to the PNP of 19 M16 rifles by CPLA [Cordillera People's Liberation Army] men belonging to Jimmy Sawatang's Group.

"Balweg committed some misgivings against the NPA movement and was about to be executed when he was rescued by other former NPA rebels and was crowned as CPLA chief on the basis of his being a Roman Catholic priest," Yag-ao said.

It was gathered from another source that during a conference of NPA leaders, one Ignacio Capegsan, alias "Bill Bileg," then a top NPA officer, reportedly slapped Balweg in the presence of other CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] members for his allegedly grievous mistakes and insincerity.

Capegsan was arrested by intelligence operatives at the Manila International Airport in mid-1980s.

Balweg, through the media was later reported to have formed and led the CPLA, a supposedly breakaway group of the NPA.

However, Mailed Molina, a former NPA officer who is now an elected municipal mayor of Bucloc, Abra, said in a recent interview that he and other former NPA comrades—not Balweg—organized the CPLA.

Yag-ao said that Balweg showed his untrustworthiness when he started committing violations by deciding on matters without the consent of the majority of tribal leaders.

The Tinglayan tribal leaders denounced Balweg for virtually neglecting the CPLA-CBA [Cordillera People's Liberation Army-Cordillera Bodong Association] by concentrating on his treasure-hunting activities and for not accounting for the finances of the two organizations.

It was for this reason that most of the CPLA-CBA members broke away, leaving Balweg with less than 50 followers in the entire Cordilleras.

Meanwhile, PNP officials of the Cordillera Regional Command (Crecom) at Camp Dangwa, La Trinidad, Benguet also denounced Balweg for his continued refusal to surrender the firearms issued to his group.

Lt. Col. Rey Jucutan, spokesman for PNP-Crecom, said that Balweg had been issued more than 120 high-powered firearms by the government since the peace conference held at Mount Data, Mountain Province.

"We are puzzled by the continuous insincerity of Father Balweg. If his group continue to refuse to heed our pleadings, the full force of the law will have to be applied," he said.

MNLF To Respect ARMM Authority

BK3101065594 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0500 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] will respect the authority of officials of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao [ARMM]. This was the assurance given by MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari to Senator Santanina Rasul during their dialogue earlier.

The apprehension that the term of office of ARMM officials would be affected stemmed from Misuari's call for the establishment of a provisional government in Mindanao. ARMM officials, headed by the regional governor, have a three-year term of office.

Thailand

Kansi, New York Bomb Suspects May Be in Bangkok

BK3001085194 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 30 Jan 94 p 1

[Text] Three suspected Pakistani terrorists allegedly involved in the World Trade Centre bombing in New York last year are believed to be hiding in Thailand, police said yesterday.

Chief of the Second Sub-division of the Tourist Police, Pol Col Sanit Miphan, said the three suspects are wanted by the US government which has offered a reward of two million dollars for information leading to their arrest.

He said the Tourist Police Division has ordered its officers to be on the look out for the gang, who are also believed to have shot and killed two CIA agents last year.

Pol Col Sanit Miphan said he had received a report from a foreign source that the suspects might be in Thailand.

However, he refused to elaborate on the report because "police want to do their work quietly without attracting too much attention."

Photographs of the three terrorists have been circulated to tourist police both in Bangkok and in such provincial areas as Phatthaya where they might be lying low.

He identified the gang members as Mir Aimal Kansi (or Kasi), 30, a suspect in the January 25, 1993 murder of two CIA employees in Virginia, Muhammad Faruq, 47, one of the suspects of the February 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Centre that left six dead and injured 1,200.

The third suspect is Ramzi Ahmad Yousef, from Iraq or Kuwait, who was trained in terrorism in Pakistan.

Minister Welcomes U.S. IPR Inspection

BK3101081794 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] The United States has postponed until early next month the decision about Thailand's status on its Priority Watch List, or PWL, because an assistant of the U.S. Trade Representative will arrive here first to observe Thailand's handling of piracy against intellectual property rights [IPR] and its copyright law. Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon told newsmen that it is good that the U.S. official will make an on-the-spot observation to see that Thailand is serious about suppression of intellectual property right violations and has adjusted its copyright law, making it closer to the international standard in order to benefit international trade.

[Begin Uthai recording, in progress] ...who will inspect trade related to the issue of copyrights or intellectual property rights here. In my opinion, this is good because he will see with his own eyes and then be able to use that information as criteria for the U.S. decision. Regarding the decision to be made in January, the United States has informed us that it will first send an official to make an assessment of the situation. A decision will be made after that. I thanked them. This is good because they will be able to see for themselves what is going on here. They will be able to see that we are serious about solving the problem. We realize that the measures taken will also benefit our trade. If our own people do their business properly, this will be an incentive for others to come here and do business with us. We only stand to lose if we think only of copying others' products. By so doing we are only blocking the chances of new products and new technologies arriving in our country. By copying products we have also deprived ourselves of the chance to allow new products and new techniques to gain access here; moreover, we have deprived ourselves of the use of high quality products because their owners are afraid of imitation here. This is a disadvantage which only a few of us realize. [End recording]

Official: ROK Fighter Deal Not Concluded

BK2901102894 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jan 94 p 2

[Text] No deal has yet been concluded between South Korea and Thailand for the purchase of an unspecified number of second-hand American-made F-5 Tiger jet fighters, Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] Secretary VM [Vice Marshal] Nan Sasanan said yesterday.

South Korea has offered to sell Thailand F-5s jet-fighters reportedly for one million to 1.5 million dollars each, but the RTAF has yet to enter into discussions on the proposed deal, the RTAF secretary said.

South Korea has also offered to provide spare parts for their combat aircraft, he said, but Assistant Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Samat Sotsathit and Air Force Chief-of-Staff ACM Kriangkrai Sinthawanon are yet to respond to the offer.

RTAF Secretary VM Nan dismissed a report by South Korea's CHOSON ILBO newspaper that the F-5 deal between Thailand and South Korea was being negotiated with US approval.

The South Korean newspaper quoted a South Korean Defence Ministry spokesman as saying that both sides were in the process of finalizing the deal and were discussing how many aircraft to sell, the price and other details.

Thailand will buy about 10 F-5A Tiger jet-fighters and F-5B Phantom jet-fighters, the newspaper said.

House Armed Services Committee Chairman Gen Athit Kamlang-ek earlier in the week expressed support for the reported sale of the F-5s, saying they would be reliable, maintainable and cost-effective.

The Royal Thai Air Force has repair and maintenance crews for the F-5 which Thailand also has in commission, he said.

In other developments VM Nan disclosed that 36 Czech-made L-39 trainer/combat aircraft will be deployed well before schedule at Air Wing 1 in Nakhon Ratchasima and Air Wing 4 in Nakhon Sawan, beginning this month.

The first batch of four two-seat L-39s were delivered to Air Wing 1 in October last year, roughly three months before schedule.

The Royal Thai Air Force secretary said Air Wing 1 would deploy 22 of the Czech combat aircraft and Air Wing 4 would deploy 14.

The Royal Thai Air Force and Cathay Pacific, meanwhile, are discussing damage compensation that the Hong Kong-based airline will pay for unlawfully making a short-cut flight over Thai airspace earlier this month, VM Nan said.

The short-cut route prompted F-16 Fighting Falcon jet-fighters from Air Wing 1 to intercept the commercial airliner on January 8.

The normal route for commercial airliners is Surat Thani—U- Taphao—Bangkok—Nakhon Ratchasima—Laos.

But the Cathay Pacific plane made a short cut by not passing over Bangkok and flying straight from U-Taphao to Nakhon Ratchasima to save fuel.

This kind of breach in airspace regulations has not taken place very often in Thailand, he said.

Cambodia Asked To Handle Trade Dispute Carefully

BK2901110894 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jan 94 p A5

[Editorial: "A Case for Foreign Businessmen in Cambodia"]

[Text] Cambodian Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh's move to gag Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] ministers from commenting on a dispute between a foreign company and a group of local traders seems to have succeeded in quieting the controversy for the time being. But sooner or later the premier is going to have to take action to resolve the case which has stirred the nationalistic fervor of Cambodians and scared foreign investors.

The dispute centers around Thai Bun Rung, a Hong Kong based- company which has been portrayed as a Thai concern and was awarded a 15 year contract by the former Phnom Penh-based regime to renovate the state owned Olympic Market. Vendors who used to operate at the market for nominal fees have expressed outrage at the company's demands for rents that run from $400 a year to several thousand dollars. To press their demands, the vendors have staged noisy demonstrations in the capital Phnom Penh and have won varying levels of support from Finance Minister Sam Rangsi and King Norodom Sihanouk.

The row also has far reaching political implications and threatens to further strain relations between the two largest coalition government partners, Ranariddh's Funcinpec Party and the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), which has been a large beneficiary of company owner Teng Bunma.

Ranariddh himself has also been touched by Teng Bunma's largess and was the recipient of a $1.5 million airplane last year. The gift has raised eyebrows and questions over Ranariddh's motives in seeking to quell the protests.

But with the political temperature rising to dangerously high levels, action was needed to cool down tempers and restore the confidence of both existing foreign investors or the potential ones, who are vital to the development of this economic backwater.

By attacking the Thai Bun Rung consortium and many other existing foreign companies over dubious deals that were struck with the CPP, and pressing for the revision to their contracts, the Funcinpec side of the government is capitalizing on nationalist sentiment to enhance its popularity. At least one of three protests against Thai Bun Rung was believed to have been engineered by a Funcinpec minister.

However, this political strategy which effectively sent the party to victory against the rival CPP in the UN-supervised elections last May will this time work against Funcinpec and consequently the government's stability if it is allowed to continue. There is good reason to believe that there is something in the coup rumours which began circulating less than a month after the coalition government assumed office in August.

It is true some of the foreign businessmen in Cambodia have behaved like "cowboys" who came to unscrupulously exploit the Farwest and need to be replaced by good investors as Finance Minister Sam Rangsi recently advocated.

But sadly, they are also the only things holding together Cambodia's fragile economy at this stage. In a worse case scenario, what will happen if they all abruptly withdraw their business from Cambodia? Funcinpec ministers are playing a dangerous game by attacking foreign businessmen while the country desperately needs investment in all the economic sectors.

Like it or not, Ranariddh was right when he said in a television broadcast on Sunday to try to resolve the Thai Bun Rung case:

"We can seek popularity after three or four years when the next election comes but popularity is not the issue. The issue is to help the people by providing medicine, food, and schools."

And whether or not Ranariddh was being pressured by the CPP leaders who fear they may lose the ill-gotten gains they are alleged to have amassed, it is the entire government's responsibility to tackle this troublesome issue in a frank and fair manner. Such talks are necessary to instill a habit of working together and a test of their sincerity to the world and the nation.

The trade dispute brought to the simmering conflicts between members of the two coalition partners. Moreover, it demonstrated there was also a level of conflict within Funcinpec itself.

At this delicate stage, the government should be expanding its energy on securing unity within and working together towards establishing a conducive environment to attract "good investors".

Once economic development has been assured with strong and sound investment, the selfish businessmen can be wiped out.

Prasong Exchanges Views With Chilean Leaders

BK2801151394 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri and his delegation on 25 January arrived at the Santiago airport, the Republic of Chile, for an official visit. The group was welcomed on their arrival in Chile by Acting Foreign Minister (Rodrigo Diaz Aboligo). On 26 January, the foreign minister and his party had a meeting with the Chilean acting foreign minister and delegation. The outcome of the talks is as follows:

1. Both sides agreed to expand bilateral relations in politics, economics, and especially trade and investment cooperation.
2. Chile is pleased with the Thai Government's decision to open an embassy in Santiago, with the first ambassador capable of speaking Spanish. The opening of an

embassy will mark a new page in relations between the two countries. Chile is thankful for Thailand's support for Chile joining as member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] grouping.

3. Thailand proposed that Chile serve as a gateway for trade relations with South America, while Thailand can be a gateway for trade in Southeast Asia and Indochinese countries.

4. Thailand stressed its policy of friendship with all countries regardless of differences in political or economic systems, and its principal policy of cooperation within the ASEAN bloc, which extends to cover those in the APEC grouping.

5. Both sides agreed to exchange business, trade, and investment information under a bilateral and multilateral framework. Under the bilateral framework, Thailand proposed that meetings of senior officials of both countries be held regularly, with the exception of the third meeting of the joint trade commission which is based on the results of contacts made between the chambers of commerce and the banks of both countries.

6. Both sides exchanged views on major world events, such as the restructuring of the UN Security Council and the summit on social development with a view to achieving international cooperation and coordination in the same direction.

On 26 January, the foreign minister paid a courtesy call on President Patricio Aylwin Azocar of Chile. The Chilean president offered him a warm welcome, and thanked Thailand for supporting Chile becoming a member of APEC. He congratulated Thailand's move to open an embassy in Santiago. The foreign minister and his party also called on acting ministers of economic and energy affairs, as well as those in charge of the Foreign Ministry in the new Government of Chile. They exchanged views and discussed efforts of the two countries to promote trade ties. The two sides welcome Chile's membership in APEC and the opening of the Thai Embassy this year. [passage omitted]

Editorial: 'Crucial Juncture' in Laos Ties

BK2801010194 Bangkok THAILAND TIMES in English 28 Jan 94 p A4

[Excerpts] Recent news on the alleged abuse of Thai prisoners in a Laos jail is worrying for two reasons. Firstly, there is the concern on a personal, humanitarian level for the welfare of approximately 100 Thai prisoners. Secondly, there is the worry about what the story, if substantiated, could do for Thai-Lao relations at this crucial juncture.

According to a former Thai prisoner who was held for a short period in the Pakse jail in Champassak in Laos, as many as 100 Thai prisoners have died due to cruelty and neglect. The man talked of the inhumane conditions and treatment the Thais face at the hands of their Lao captors. The former prisoner accused the Laotian authorities of chaining the Thai prisoners up and of providing only poor food each day.

Humanitarian concerns aside, this type of news does little to help the relationship between Thailand and Laos at this important time. [passage omitted]

Yet under the surface many of the old animosities remain. Racism, in terms of the relationship between Thai and ethnic Lao, is still a problem in both countries. This is aside from the clash between the Marxist ideology pursued by the government in Vientiane and the democratic and free market ideals of Bangkok.

The niggling animosities are partly a product of struggle and competition over the centuries, and partly due to a dislike of people considered outsiders.

Many people in government and private circles in Laos fear being swamped by everything Thai. Not only are Thai companies and businessmen making major inroads into Laos with their products and services, but Thai culture as a whole, brought by the mass media, is being lapped up by many Laotian people who have televisions, radios and cassette recorders. Modern Thai culture—a cross between Thai and Western influence—is having a significant effect on a country which has very limited forms of modern entertainment and is only just emerging from the pall of the monotony of communism.

This is a period in time when the relationship between Thailand and Laos should be handled sensitively. The Lao and Thai governments would do well to work together in a spirit of cooperation to iron out contentious issues, including how they treat each others' nationals. This not only applies to Thai people in Laos, but also to Lao people in Thailand. Stories about the bad treatment of foreign nationals do not help.

Bridge Talks With Laos To Reopen 8-9 Feb

BK3001100094 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jan 94 p A2

[By Kulachada Chaiphiphat]

[Excerpts] Laotian Foreign Minister Somsavat Lengsavat will lead a delegation to Bangkok soon for talks on the maintenance and administration of the Thai-Lao Mittraphap bridge across the Mekong River, informed sources said.

Talks, set tentatively for 8-9 February, will also focus on official preparations far His Majesty the King's visit to Vientiane on the eve of the historic April 8 opening.

The bridge, financed and built by Australia, completes the first land link between Thailand and Laos.

The opening will be presided over by the King and the President of Laos, Nouhak Phomsavan, in the presence of Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, Laotian Prime Minister General Khamtai Siphandon, and Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating.

However, the build-up to the handover is being plagued by a lack of agreement on the question of boundaries. Visa issues have also yet to be settled. [passage omitted]

Thailand maintains that the boundary on the bridge should be drawn at the deepest point of the river, the same line which marks the frontier along the Mekong River between Thailand and Laos.

Laos has argued that the two nations should each have jurisdiction over and responsibility for half the bridge, in accordance with international practice. This boundary would not replace the official frontier.

The differences have embarrassed both sides, as such basic issues were supposed to have been smoothed over earlier in anticipation of the historic inauguration of the "friendship" bridge that symbolizes cordial ties between the two neighbors.

The sources however said the talks are unlikely to focus on measures to facilitate the two-way entry into both sides through the bridge.

Vietnam

U.S. Senate Debate on Embargo Reported

BK2801155594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] On the morning of 27 January, the U.S. Senate passed with a majority a resolution calling on President Clinton to lift the trade embargo against Vietnam to help resolve the fate of Americans missing from the Vietnam War.

The resolution was submitted by Democratic Senator John Kerry and Republican Senator John McCain. It was supported by senators who are war veterans to pass by a 62 to 38 vote margin. Afterwards, the Senate also voted 58 to 42 to reject another resolution submitted by Republican Senator Robert Smith requesting President Clinton to certify that the Vietnamese Government has provided the fullest possible accounting of missing Americans before the trade embargo can be lifted.

The debate before passing these two resolutions lasted six hours on 25 and 26 January. Democratic Senators John Kerry, John McCain, and Bob Kerrey stressed that Vietnam is doing its best to cooperate with the U.S. in locating missing Americans and the U.S. is in danger of losing this cooperation if it continues the trade embargo. Other supporters of lifting the trade embargo also cited U.S. military personnel working in Vietnam who say they are receiving cooperation which they are sure will continue with the lifting of the embargo.

Senator John McCain also stated that U.S. military personnel were working side by side with Vietnamese soldiers to locate missing Americans. The cooperation may be terminated if the U.S. does not show good cooperation. Senator John Kerry believes that the Senate's action will lead to more information on missing soldiers and help to close a bitter chapter in American history.

The senators supporting the resolution calling for lifting the trade embargo against Vietnam held that such an action is in the best interests of the U.S. as well as Vietnam.

U.S. Radio Free Asia, Human Rights Criticized

Station Commentary

BK3101124594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] The U.S. Senate has voted to set up a Radio Free Asia. Following is our radio comment on the issue:

BBC Radio last weekend described the radio service as the plan belonging to right-wing Americans who [word indistinct] or to popularize American ideal and way of life.

The spokesman for the Chinese Government declared that the decision trampled upon the principle of international relations and interfered in the internal affairs of China and other Asian countries. China demanded that the decision be reversed. The People's Democratic Republic of Korea or North Korea and Myanmar [Burma] also voiced disagreement, and some Americans also rejected the move of the U.S. Senate.

It is believed that the establishment of the radio is the form of the old cold war, and it is not useful and appreciable especially when economic ties between the U.S. and Asia are developing.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said: The American radio service harms not only socioeconomic development of Asian countries but also relations between the United States and these countries.

The decision to set up Radio Free Asia is rejected in Asia and by some American people. After the cold war, the situation in the world and in Asia has changed. Asia has become a more peaceful, stable, developing, and dynamic zone in comparision with other regions. Therefore, all countries in the region wish to broaden multilateral and diversify cooperation relations in order to defend peace and security. Many other countries in the world and the U.S.A. welcome and respect this intention. As a result, the establishment of Radio Free Asia will run counter to this trend and will worsen positive development between U.S.A. and Asian countries.

U.S., Australian Rights Faulted

BK3101122894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Essay by Doan Chuong: "Dialogue on Human Rights"]

[Text] In an interview with VNA on 13 January, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai clarified our policy of holding a dialogue with other countries on human rights. This is another manifestation of our government's open-door foreign policy.

Although being an agonizing victim of the confrontration on human rights, we are ready to hold a dialogue on human rights because we are Vietnamese. And just as Uncle Ho put it: We are clear and straightforward. We only demand independence and freedom without harboring any personal hatred. We want the world to realize that we are a civilized nation, even more civilized than the assets-plundering and country-invading clique. It is not that those wanting to have a dialogue on human rights with us are in the same situation as us, but rather those countries which once confronted us on human rights. We are ready to a hold dialogue with them and we wonder if they will behave like civilized people while talking with us or will they display a lack of civilized attitudes as they usually do?

First, we would like to talk about the United States. They once helped the French colonialists re-invade our country and they were reported to have at times shouldered as much as 60 percent of the war expense for the French. They then sent their troops to invade the southern part of our country and they launched barbarous air strikes against the north, creating untold deaths and suffering and lingering cultural, social, and environmental consequences. They have also imposed a protracted embargo against us, thus violating the right to development of our people and their legitimate human rights.

It is clear that over the past 40 years, they have confronted us on human rights and now they want a dialogue on the issue. Will they prepare to repay their human rights debts for the Vietnamese people? Or will they, after failing to defeat us in their human rights confrontations, now change their tricks by resorting to a human rights dialogue to subjugate us?

U.S. political circles have noisily talked about their human rights-based foreign policy. Their radio stations are daily harping about U.S. human rights values. But everyone knows that the United States itself was the mastermind of the nuclear disasters at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. While boasting about their human rights protection policy, they are trying to perfect their mass-destruction weapons. We do not want to interfere in their internal affairs, but we are aware that the United States' Declaration of Independence of 1776 stated that everyone is born equal. But since then, African Americans in their country have continued to suffer from the bad practice of deep-seated racial discrimination. Although the American black makes up only 15 percent of the U.S. population, the number of black prisoners accounts for 50 percent of the nation's total. According to figures provided by the Census Bureau in a 1992 report, 32.7 percent of American blacks live below the poverty line. This means that one in every three American blacks live below the poverty line. The gap between the rich and the poor is extremely wide. In 1991, the annual income of one-fifth of the richest Americans constituted 46.5 percent of the total national income. Whereas, the annual income of one-fifth of the poorest accounted for only 3.8 percent of the total national income.

His excellency Mr. (Brzezinski) once said that the violence-exalting television- and movie-based culture was creating the highest murder rate in any civilized country in the world. In 1993, there were 390,000 killings of that nature in the United States. One may ask, is this representative of U.S. human rights values?

Australia is also a country which is very enthusiastic about asking for a human rights dialogue. But we wonder if certain forces still remember that they once joined with the United States in confronting us on human rights during the recent war. We also do not want to interfere in their internal affairs but we know that after 200 years, it was only in November last year that their parliament, after 50 hours of debate, eventually agreed to recognize the land ownership of the Aborigines.

There are many other countries which once rivaled us on human rights for a long period of time. We welcomed President Mitterand for having personally traveled to Dien Bien Phu to close a page of past history. But the human rights debts owed to the Vietnamese people are still there and cannot be easily ignored. Morals do not allow them to forget. We do not want to interfere in their internal affairs but we are aware that in their countries, there are numerous problems related to human rights. Morally, they must learn to address their own problems before talking about teaching other people to do this or do that.

With our age-old cultural tradition and with our Ho Chi Minh morality, the Vietnamese nation can feel proud of being a human nation. There is no need to recall faraway stories; our attitude toward the POW/MIA issue and the way we treated Puppet government employees and Puppet Army personnel in the past are enough to testify to this fact.

Those who once confronted the Vietnamese people on human rights and who now want to have a dialogue with us on human rights should think of the need to pay their human rights debts to the Vietnamese people if they regard themselves as civilized and thoughtful people. Having already failed in their attempts to confront the Vietnamese people on human rights, how can they be successful in their bid to use dialogue on human rights to subjugate the Vietnamese people? This is unacceptable and impractical.

Army Paper Criticizes Radio

BK3101071894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jan 94

[30 January QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article: "An Act Running Counter To The General Trend"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate voted on 26 January in favor of establishing a new radio station called Radio Free Asia, designed to direct broadcasts at Asian countries.

Many responsible U.S. officials said straightforwardly that the purpose of this radio is to propagate U.S. concepts and lifestyle to those Asian lands where freedom and democracy are absent.

The U.S. Senate decision has sparked immediate reactions from various Asian countries. On 27 January, a Chinese Goverment spokesman said that through its decision to set up Radio Free Asia, the United States has trampled on the standards of international relations and interfered in the internal affairs of China and other Asian countries. The spokesman also said: The U.S. Senate's 26 January decision must be cancelled.

KCNA—the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of the DPRK—issued a statement condemning the U.S. decision to set up Radio Free Asia.

Myanmar also expressed its concern over this U.S. Senate decision.

Radio Free Asia is not the first instrument aimed at propagating the U.S. outlook and philosophy. Earlier, during the Cold War, the United States established Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to direct broadcasts at European countries and former Soviet countries. Then came the recent establishment of the Jose Marti radio and television stations to beam broadcasts at Cuba.

One of the first directors of Radio Free Europe later revealed that the purpose of such radio stations was to create public insecurity and anarchic conditions for propaganda targets in the relevant countries.

These radio stations are important tools of the United States in its peaceful evolution strategy. Not only have relevant countries protested against such stations, they have also been condemned by the international community on several occasions.

After the Cold War, along with the general international development trend, Asia has emerged as a dynamic and fast-developing zone of peace and stability. Apart from pressing for peace, stability, and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation among regional countries, Asian countries want to expand their cooperative relations with all regions and nations on the basis of peace, stability, and mutual benefit, respect for independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Aware of the prospects of Asia, many countries and regions, including Europe and even the United States, consider their cooperative relations with Asian countries important.

The Asian people believe that the U.S. Senate decision is a product of the Cold War period that runs counter to general trends in the Asian region, is detrimental to Asian socioeconomic development, and will have a bad effect on relations between the United States and many Asian countries.

According to a 29 January BBC dispatch, there has even been criticism in the United States against the plan to set up Radio Free Asia. Those who oppose this plan contend that this is a Cold War-style product which is no longer useful and suitable, especially when economic relations between the United States and Asia are increasing daily.

U.S. President Bill Clinton and other top-ranking U.S. officials once declared that the United States would respect the sovereignty of other countries and their right to self-determination and that it would not interfere into the internal affairs of other countries. Regrettably, the U.S. Administration has reneged on its own words by infringing upon international law and interfered in the internal affairs of Asian countries.

It is hoped that the United States will make the correct decisions to suit the general trend of the world and the region.

NHAN DAN Condemns Senate Vote

BK3101062694 Hanoi VNA in English 0612 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 31—"The US Senate's decision to set up 'Radio Free Asia' completely runs counter to the trend for peace, stability and cooperation, violates international law, and blatantly interferes into Asian countries' internal affairs", says NHAN DAN paper in a commentary today.

The paper continues:

"Public opinions in Asian countries and even in the United States protest against the decision. Many people held that the setting up of 'Radio Free Asia' in the form of Cold War is no longer useful and suitable, especially when the economic relations between the US and Asia are increasing".

The paper recalls that spokespersons for the Foreign Ministries of Vietnam, China and Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Myanmar [Burma] have expressed their indignation against that move.

"Asia has emerged as a region of relative peace, stability, cooperation and dynamic development, the common aspiration of all nations in the region is to expand multilateral and diversified cooperation in order to defend peace, security and socio-economic development on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, without interference into each other's affairs, and cooperation for equal benefit", the paper notes.

Further on Spokesman's Comments

BK2901145794 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 29 Jan 94

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 29—'Reports on the US Senate's decision to set up 'Free Asia Radio' have not been welcomed in Asia', a spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry told ITAR-TASS' correspondent here yesterday.

Asked to comment on the above-said decision, the spokesperson further said: 'Asians know that the purpose of this act is aimed at imposing foreign countries' political viewpoints on them, interfering in their internal affairs and causing instability in Asian countries. Therefore, this act harm not only to the socio-economic development in Asian countries but also to the relations between the United States and these countries. [sentence as received] Obviously, it is a wrong decision, running counter to the trend of development in the world'.

Foreign Ministry on Senate Vote

BK2901103294 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said the (intention) by the U.S. Senate to set up a radio service called Liberal Asia Radio is not welcomed in Asia. Asian people understand the move is aimed at imposing U.S. views and interfering in internal affairs causing instability in Asia.

Vo Van Kiet Meets U.S. Businessmen

BK3101155994 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 31—A delegation of the General Electric (GE) group of the United States led by its President Mr. John Trani in charge of medical equipment, and Vice President Donald M. Kusza, in charge of energy system, today called on Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet.

The Vietnamese leader welcomed the initial results of cooperation between Vietnam and GE in the field of healthcare. He informed the US businessmen of the development strategy in health-care and energy in the coming years and expressed his hope that GE, with its strength and as one of the leading US groups in cooperation with Vietnam, will expand its cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam, first of all in health care and energy.

GE President John Trani, for his part, introduced the prime minister the group's plan on cooperation in Vietnam, and expressed his hope that in 5 to 10 years to come Vietnam will be one of the big markets of GE. The president affirmed that the US Government's embargo against Vietnam does not effect the group's assistance to Vietnam in healthcare field because it is a humanitarian issue. In the immediate time, GE will help Vietnam work out a number of healthcare development programmes, and build two major healthcare centres in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. As for energy field, Mr. Donald M. Kusza stated that GE will supply Vietnam with high-technology generators, and consultant service in electric energy and modernization of electric distribution system throughout the country.

GE was first presented in Vietnam in 1992 with two representative offices in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Assembly Chairman Sees European Parliamentarians

BK3101160794 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 31—Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly Nong Duc Manh, this afternoon received were the visiting delegation of the European Parliament. [sentence as received]

At the reception, Senator Ben Visser, head of the delegation, informed Chairman Nong Duc Manh of the European Parliament's activities in 1993 with a view of promoting the relations between the countries in the European Community and Vietnam.

For his part, Charman Nong Duc Manh hailed the positive contributions of the European Parliament, and expressed his thanks to the European Parliament for its wish for the establishment of the relations between the Vietnam National Assembly and the European Parliament and for inviting a delegation of the Vietnamese NA to visit the European Parliament.

Mr. Nong Duc Manh and Senator Ben Visser hailed the delegation's visit, as the beginning of a new stage of relations of cooperation, friendship and development between Vietnam and the EC's countries, and between Vietnam and the European Parliament.

Early during the day, the delegation held talks with a delegation of Vietnam's National Assembly led by deputy head of the External Relations Commission Phan Quang.

At the talks, Senator Ben Visser said that a programme of cooperation with Vietnam was being drafted. He also expressed his hope that a frame-work agreement on trade and economic cooperation between Vietnam and the European Parliament would be signed soon.

For his part, Mr Phan Quang spoke about the issues of common concern aimed at further promoting the possibilities of cooperation and mutual assistance between the Vietnam National Assembly and the European Parliament in the spirit of friendship, equality and mutual benifit.

Australian Parliamentarians Hold Talks

BK3101154794 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 31—A delegation of the Western Australian parliament, led by its PM, Williams Thomas [name and title as received], held talks today with a delegation of Vietnam's National Assembly, led by Prof. Dr. Vu Dinh Cu, member of the National Assembly's Standing Committee and head of the Commission for Science, Technology and Environment (CSTE). The Western Australian delegation arrived here yesterday.

At the talks Dr Vu Dinh Cu informed the guests of the National Assembly's activities in general and the activities of the CSTE in particular, and of the important major achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the renovation process for national construction and some issues of common concern.

For his part, Mr. Williams Thomas briefed the Western Australian parliament's activities over the past time. He also touched on bilateral matters for the interests of each country and for peace and development in the region.

The two sides also discussed concrete steps to enhance the friendly and cooperative relations and mutual assistance between the two legislatures.

On the same day, the Australian delegation had working sessions with officials of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, the Directorate General of Post and Telecommunications and others.

Canadian Assistant Deputy Minister Pays Visit

BK3101153994 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 31—Howard Balloch, assistant deputy minister for Asia and Pacific Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade for Canada, visited Vietnam from Jan. 28-31.

While here, Mr. Howard Balloch was received by Mr Le Xuan Trinh, minister and director of the government office and by Mr Nguyen Dinh Loc, minister of justice.

He had working sessions with Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai and Deputy Minister of Trade Mai Van Dau

Mr Howard Balloch also met with senior representatives of Petro Vietnam, the directorate general of Post and Telecommunications and the Vietnam Post and Telecommunications. During their meetings, the two sides exchanged views and reached unanimity on some measures aimed at further strengthening the cooperative relations between Vietnam and Canada.

Romanian Economic Delegation Holds Talks

BK3101153694 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 31—The Vietnam-Romania Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation held its 14th session here this morning.

Present at the meeting were, on the Vietnamese side, Mr Le Van Triet, minister of trade, chairman of Vietnam's sub-committee and other members of the Vietnamese Government's economic delegation and on the Romanian side, Mr. Cristian Ioneseu, minister of trade, chairman of the Romania's sub-committee, and head of an economic delegation of the Romanian Government currently on a visit to Vietnam, and the Romanian charge d'affaires in Vietnam.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the implementation of economic-commercial, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries over the past time and discussed cooperation programme for the 1994-1995 period. Reports on the preparation of documents namely agreement on investment encouragement and protection, agreement on double tax avoidance and documents on the committee's organization and statute were presented at the meeting.

Other relating matters including the settlement of debt by convertible ruble, next session's agenda and time, etc. were also discussed at the meeting.

Hungarian Economic Delegation Views Relations

BK3101144794 Hanoi VNA in English 1405 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 31—A Hungarian Government economic delegation led by government special envoy, Mr. Gilyan Gyorgy, has arrived here for a working visit to Vietnam.

The delegtion also includes a number of Hungarian businessmen.

On Jan. 29, the Vietnam-Hungary Friendship Association and Hungary's trade office in Hanoi had a get-together with the visiting delegation and representatives of Vietnamese offices concerned, businesses, scientific workers who had studied in Hungary.

The participants were briefed about Hungary's economic situation and business possibilities between Hungary and Vietnam. It was reported that at present two-way trade value between the two countries is between USD 28 million and USD 40 million. The Hungarian businessmen are interested in garment manufacture and farm and forest products processing in Vietnam.

Phan Van Khai Sees Japanese Aid Delegation

BK3001143194 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1215 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] In Hanoi on 27 January, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai received the Japanese Oversea Economic Cooperation Fund delegation led by its Vice President Hiroshi Kikumoto currently on a working visit to Vietnam.

Mr. Hiroshi Kikumoto thanked Prime Minister Phan Van Khai for his hospitality and briefed him on the purpose of the delegation's visit, which included the signing of a diplomatic note and an agreement on the Japanese Government's official development aid to Vietnam in fiscal 1993-94.

Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai expressed the Vietnamese Government and people's gratitude to the Japanese Government and people for their goodwill and valuable assistance in helping with the renovation.

Vu Oanh Views Mass Motivation, Last Part

BK2901160394 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Dec 93 p 3

[Last part of article by Vu Oanh, party Political Bureau member: "Developing Combined Forces in Mass Motivation Work and Renovating the Work Content and Method of the Fatherland Front and Mass Organizations"]

[Text] Cadres working for mass organizations must get close to the people to understand them and create favorable conditions for the masses to understand among themselves so that they can sympathize and share their ups and downs, develop personal feelings to support one another, and provide needed encouragement and advice in life. Every citizen must be a mass motivation cadre to create a wide mass motivation network for the settlement of social issues that impossible for the law to cover all. We must form mutual assistance to support one another in production, life, crisis, and poverty. We must instill family and local traditions to mutually preserve our virtues and morality and to strive for more contributions to the government and the public. We have to negotiate and reconcile disagreements and disputes in the community to limit and reduce public grievances.

Party committees provide guidance to mass organizations by offering thoughts, conceptions, and directions but not orders. We understand that revolution is the people's undertaking, and revolution is creation. Living things are very diversified and continuously changing. Every party directive and resolution and state law must meet the people's aspiration. We also have to find out how much the people support party directives and resolutions in different localities. Therefore, the mass organizations must create favorable conditions to arouse and develop the public creativeness to match the diversified changes of things in life. Mass organization leaders will emerge and be selected from those vivid realities. Public movements will create new faces who will represent their aspirations and social classes. We must avoid subjectively appointing cadres who are not suitable to the mass motivation work.

The mass organizations' programs of action must be suitable to the people's daily activities. For example, if the local youths are producing ceramics for sale in the market, the Youth Union must outline its program to encourage ceramic production and inventions. It cannot introduce programs not relevant to the youths' daily activities.

What are the masses? What do they want? Why are cooperatives inefficient? Why do many people return to their old residence from new economic zones? The mass organizations must understand these issues, work out resolutions, and suggest corrections for better appropriate amendments to create favorable conditions for the development of the mass organizations. If the mass organizations are inflexible, domineering, and neglect the people's aspirations, the public movements will be limited and revolutionary achievements will be fewer.

2. Activities from one organization must be uniformly coordinated with other organizations. At the same time, the mass organizations must voluntarily carry particular tasks suitable to them.

The work of a mass organization and its ultimate goal are to bring benefits to the people, government, and society. Therefore, when a mass organization is doing a particular job, other organizations must help to bring about better results. For example, if the Peasants Association is implementing a program to introduce scientific technologies into rural areas without active participation of the Youth Union, Women's Union, War Veterans Association, and other professional associations, the results will not be high. The development of the family economy is also similar. Despite different family members joining different organizations and associations, they all contribute their efforts to improve the family economy. One particular organization alone cannot improve all families' economy, but all must join hands to help different members of all families to strongly improve their economies.

Mass organizations must aim at family units and members in their motivation work. A family has all the functions of race preservation, education, culture, society, convalescence, relaxation, living activity, production, and consumption. In future, children can receive their education at home. Teachers will teach them from afar via computers. The relations between school, family, teacher, and student will be different. Therefore, mass motivation must pay attention to the motivation in each family.

When carrying out any task in a community, a mass organization needs the guidance of local party committees and the participation of other organizations. To better coordinate among different mass organizations, their executive committees should include people who are also members of other mass organizations. For example, the peasants association executive committee should include people who also are leading cadres of the youth union, the women's union, the war veterans association, and vice versa.

On the other hand, public movements also have their own natural way of grouping based on professions. People in the same profession must correctly evaluate their group capacity and rightly chose their main tasks. Every professional group, depending on their function, duty, demand, and skill should voluntarily carry some major tasks of the common undertaking. This will eliminate overlapping, many organizations doing the same work, or nobody doing a particular task. We must respect the initiative of each organization and help unite all fatherland front activities to implement common socioeconomic duties.

Mass organizations must practically help members to improve knowledge, education, profession, and work experience; to solve difficulties in life; to meet their healthy demands and hobbies; and to actively partake in social activities.

The successful division and unification in different works among different fatherland fronts and mass organizations will create wide and practical public movements to improve the local economy and to settle social issues. Guidance for mass organizations must be continuous and uniform. We must avoid giving inconsistent guidance. And we must regularly review our work to draw more experiences in order to expand public movements.

Mass organizations must build practical programs of action. Then they must supervise the grassroots to implement closely the program. In these programs, we must define important tasks in each period and assign able cadres to execute and supervise them. We have to reduce the practice of sitting at our desks and managing by directives and reports. We must limit the issuance of resolutions and increase public contacts. Management must be done with planning, goals, and projects. Through the implementation process of a particular project, mass organizations will establish better connections with their grassroots and with their members's benefits and creative capacity. In carrying out goals, the mass organizations must establish regular professional, technical, and service contacts with related state organs to improve their funding, technical knowledge, training, and other activities.

Fatherland front and mass organizations must help to build strong local party organs and governments. They can contribute to party building through discussions of party draft documents in their local meetings and mass media. They should suggest what the party can supplement or how it can correct policies that are not quite meeting the people's legitimate interests. Fatherland front and mass organizations motivate the public to implement the party's line and policies. At the same time, they must supervise their implementation. They offer comments on party leadership, guide the public to offer opinions on cadres and members, participate in selecting cadres, and educate good people to introduce to the party. At the same time, they must create favorable conditions to build localities all with good party members and strong party committees. Fatherland front and mass organizations must uncover party opportunists and degenerated elements. They must actively participate in anticorruption movements. They must take part in the process of correcting loopholes in structures and policies and uncover corruption and smuggling committed by party members. They can help the party eliminate bad people from its organization.

Fatherland front and mass organizations protect the party by pointing out distortions against its history and theory and activities to tarnish party members' reputations and the party's undertakings, thus significantly contributing to the victory of our revolutionary undertaking.

The front and other mass organizations must participate in administration building so it will become one that is of, by, and for the people. The front and other mass organizations must recommend candidates of good talents and ethics to the people for election to the National Assembly and people's councils. Meanwhile, they must act on behalf of the people, monitor, supervise, and create work conditions for members of the National Assembly, people's councils, and government officials. They must contribute to gradually perfecting the system of democratically-elected representatves and developing the people's democratic rights.

They must formulate and enforce regulations, participate in enacting laws, and draft resolutions and government decrees in an effective fashion.

They must cooperate with the administration to work out and enforce various production and trade policies and plans and various forms of activities at the infrastructure. They must supervise the execution of labor contracts and the enforcement of legislative policies and those policies to educate citizens. This will protect the interests of the laboring people in their economic activities.

We must formulate and promulgate documents of a legislative nature, seeing to it that all resolutions of the front and other mass organizations are welcome and complied with.

We must apply the system of disciplinary actions and dismissals against those government cadres and employees found violating the people's interests. On a periodic basis, the front and other mass organizations must come to hear government briefings on the actual situation of the country, on government measures now in force, and on state-governing policies and plans.

One of the important goals of mass motivation work is to provide additional training for the mass motivation contingent of cadres. Our work has left much to be desired for quite a long time now. Attention has not been given to the conduct of training and additional training for mass motivation cadres who have not been given proper assignments. Benefits for cadres are still constrained. Many are working without peace of mind. We must renovate and build the contingent of cadres to meet mass motivation requirements in the new stage. This is of great significance for mass motivation work and for the general cause.

Depending on each category of professional cadres, we must adopt a proper system of recruitment, employment, training, and additional training. We must adhere to professional standards to recruit for long-term assignments. We must strive to reduce their numbers while increasing the number of semi-professional cadres and personal advisors. We must make full use of professional cadres' abilities and knowledge for the service of mass organizations. We must have an incentive system for them and must attach importance to the recruitment of nonparty cadres.

We must adopt a system by which youth union members and youth association members can directly participate in the election of those who have grown up in the renovation process and in various movements and who are noted for their shrewdness and abilities to lead mass organizations.

Building operating funds is important to ensure that mass organizations can work independently and objectively. We must create conditions for cadres to associate with youth union members, youth association members, and the fundamental elements of their respective organizations.

Mass organizations must seek ways to obtain operating funds aside from the state budget with some contributions from youth association members. They must strive to provide additional allowances to cadres so they can have enough money to live on, care for their families, and buy things needed for their work. Attention must be paid to stepping up economic activities within the framework of the law. Mass organizations must participate in carrying out various state- and international organization-run projects such as the International Monetary Fund. Operating funds and working conditions are important things needed for cadres and mass organizations. The state and mass organizations concerned must formulate plans and measures to ensure these things.

The mass motivation task in the new stage is very heavy. Renovating the contents and mode of operations of various mass organizations are important to ensure good success for mass motivation work. We must observe Uncle Ho's teaching that "the people's force is very large and mass motivation is therefore very important. Poor performance in mass motivation will affect other activities. Conversely, good performance in mass motivation will lead to the success for other activities." Satisfactorily carrying out mass motivation work will ensure success for our cause of building a prosperous people, a powerful country, and an equal and civilized society.

Military Participation in Economic Activities

BK3001144594 Hanoi VNA in English 1338 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan.30—The armed forces last year increased their participation in economic production and business with the total turnover of VN dong 1,800 billion (roughly USD 170 million), up by 44 per cent compared with 1992 figure.

They contributed VND 120 billion to the state budget, an increase of 30 per cent, and gained an export value of USD 90 million, up by 47.5 per cent over 1992. They also made a combined investment of USD 14[illegible] million in some joint venture projects with foreign partners.

Moreover they joined in the state's economic projects and programmes of afforestation, the construction of a motor highway linking Hanoi and the international airport of Noi Bai, the construction of the Yali Hydro-Electric Plant in central Vietnam, the construction of an export processing zone in Haiphong port city, and the 500 kv trans-Vietnam power line.

Heavy Industry Sector in 1993 Reviewed

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[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 30. —'The heavy industry sector has become geared to the market system', the minister of heavy industry Tran Lum said in a review of the results of the operation of state-run heavy industry in 1993.

This was the first time in three years the heavy industrial sector had exceeded its plan five per cent in its total turnover and seven per cent in its output value. The 1993 output value was 23 per cent higher than in 1992.

Worthy of note was the production of 1,300 machine tools, up by 52,6 per cent in comparison with 1992 241,000 tonnes of rolled steel, up by 23 per cent 21,700 electric motors, up by 57 per cent nearly 700,000 tonnes of fertilizers, up by 32 per cent 360,000 tonnes of apatite ore, up by 24 per cent, and 2,800 electric transformers, up by 114 per cent. These products sold well in domestic markets.

According to economists, heavy industrial establishments have been able to survive while the country was switching to a market oriented economy because they knew how to combine the manufacture of their special products with consumer goods such as electric fans, detergents, paint, household electric cables, bicycle parts, batteries, and so on.

In some major mechanical engineering plants, their specialized products accounted for one-third of their output value, whereas consumer goods made up the remainder.

In addition, the industrial products met the requirement of buyers in the sectors of agricultural production, and food, farm product and sea product processing.

The heavy industry sector expects a growth rate for 1994 of 10 per cent compared with 1993.

The ministry of heavy industry has outlined a programme to combine the development of heavy industry with agriculture to turn out products suitable to the country's climate, conditions and farming techniques.

To implement this programme, by the end 1993, the heavy industry sector put the Lao Cai Apatite Sorting Plant, with a designed capacity of 760,000 tonnes per year, on its first test run, and more investment in improving and expanding several establishments for rolled steel production.

Luxembourg Venture Capital Fund Created

BR2801162194 Paris LA TRIBUNE DESFOSSES in French 28 Jan 94 p 20

["P.R." report: "First Venture Capital Fund in Vietnam"]

[Text] Asia currently has the highest economic growth rate in the world. The economic revolution is only beginning in Vietnam, however. Although it has only relatively recently opened up its markets, that country, with its 70 million inhabitants, has already achieved considerable successes. [passage omitted]

Financial institutions are responding to these prospects. Their interest in this geographic area was confirmed with the launch of a capital investment fund called "Vietnam Vest." This is a first in France. However, the Luxembourg fund does not seek to attract private investors; it is open only to institutional investors within the framework of a private placement. Moreover, it will not involve the constitution of a portfolio including companies quoted on the stock exchange. The fund seeks to help French, European, and Asian companies to penetrate the Vietnamese market by providing capital stock, either directly of through joint ventures. It targets companies operating in sectors with strong growth potential, such as the agro-food, light industry, corporate services, health, communications, and tourist sectors. The fund's role will not remain limited to that of capital supplier. The Saigon-based team managing the fund will also help companies exploring the market, providing assistance with their search for partners, their contacts with the Vietnamese authorities, and their actual establishment.

The fund seeks to collect Fr30 million by June. Initially, 60 percent of its investments will go to joint ventures. In the second phase, it intends to acquire interests in recently created Vietnamese private companies, and to participate in the privatizations planned for the end of this year.

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